

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



BOARDS *vs.*
LINE ADMINISTRATORS

VOL. XLV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1946

NO. 8



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

SPEED

It seems this age is traveling
At such a rate of speed
We have no time, nor do we care,
To pay the slightest heed.
To that which might enrich our lives,
Or play some minor part
In bringing peace, or gladness to
Some lonely, aching heart.
We raise our heads and hasten forth
Along a crowded street,
With seldom more than just a nod
At friends we chance to meet.
We do not look, with eyes that see,
At nature's handiwork;
We merely glance, then turn aside—
Perhaps to sneer or smirk.
In such mad haste, I fear some day
We'll reach a barricade,
And learn, what we have gained has not
Been worth the price we paid.

GOLDIA BASLER,

Submitted by Press Secretary L. U. No. 323.

THE LABORING MAN AND THE BALLOT

He's a poor, dumb dub
With only one club:
His vote! But look, does he use it?
He is, and I quote,
"Too busy" to vote
On election day.
He stays away
From the polling booth
"Too busy," forsooth!
And thus, he chooses to lose it!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

IT HAPPENED AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

A craftsman (craft omitted for diplomatic reasons), who was an ex-shipyard worker, reported to a superintendent on the gigantic project at Oak Ridge, for work assignment.

The superintendent, noticing the cracker box the potential workman carried under his arm, introduced him to the foreman, who told the man to bring his lunch and follow him to his new job—whereupon the workman blurted out: "This is not my lunch, it's my tools."

ROBERT C. SHERRILL,
L. U. No. 760.

TRANSPORTATION

A lineman straddled a cross-arm high,
His "grunt" was loafing around.
A blond came by with a roughish eye,
And the lineman hit the ground.

H. B. Feltwell,
L. U. No. 697.

A "COOKED GOOSE"

It is reported that electronics will cook your goose in five minutes. However, a slip of the tongue will do it even quicker.

WHO IS HE?

He goes home at five or later
To eat his meals of beans and taters;
But before he has begun to eat
That drizzly rain has turned to sleet.
Then the telephone begins to ring.
Say! the wires are all down in the street;
The lights are all out
And our oil furnaces won't heat.

So out he goes and does his best—
He works all night without any rest,
And of himself he does not think,
While other folks get their seven winks.

But he works on
While he slips and slides,
And goes home in the evening
Holding his sides.

Now the weather is fair, the sun shines bright,
And no one has trouble with their lights.
And now he does all kinds of repairs
He reads meters and checks for errors.

The customer's complaint he goes out to adjust
And finds their trouble and wins their trust,
Always careful of his conversation,
All for the good of public relation.

His thoughts are not of salary or pay,
But of safety as he works all day.
Tho' he asks no glory for what he has done,
But when work demands, he goes on a run.

Now I know you understand
He is Your Serviceman.

HENRY E. KNOTT,
L. U. No. 1393.

SATURDAY NIGHT DRIVER

I saw a driver hug the line
And hog the road that should be mine,
More like a swallow's lightning skim,
A jet plane has no tricks on him.

But if, for long and healthy life
And unsnapped bones, he's striving,
He'll split the time he loafs, once there
To do some saner driving!

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. No. 1306.

Brother Glick tries out a new "art of versification."

THE UNION LABEL

A symbol of the greatest skill,
Of sweat and toil, for a worthy cause;
It stands for labor's determined will
To stride ahead, with narry a pause.

An emblem of combined resources
A path of progress for labor the blaze;
A token of united forces
With valiant leaders, worthy of praise.

Its goal is noble, gallant its aim:
To heed the call of toilers' plight;
And unity's gospel widely proclaim,
For workers' rights untiringly fight.

Display it widely, with justified pride,
Apply it, aptly, to expand and build;
Employ it as banner the misled to guide
And as shielding sword in industry's field!

With armor of harmony keep it armed,
And labor's fortress shall stay unharmed!

A Bit o' Luck,

ARE GLICK,

Local No. 3, N. Y. C.

Brother Arnold Fox is a faithful contributor.
We like your old jokes, Brother Fox.

THAT'S FAIR ENOUGH

A British aristocrat found a young workingman enjoying a walk in his private park, and was highly indignant.

"Young man, do you know you're trespassing? Do you know whose land you're on?"

"I'm bound to be on somebody's land. I've got none of my own."

"You're talking nonsense, man. This land is my property, and you must get off it."

"Your land, is it? Did you make it?"

"I tell you you're talking nonsense. You must get off my property."

"All right. All right. But I'd like to get to the bottom o' this. You didn't make it. Just how does it come to be your land?"

"I inherited it."

"That's beside the question. How did your people come by it in the first place?"

"They fought for it."

"Now you're talkin'. They fought for it. And I'm ready to do the same."

Old friends are best. Old jokes—(?)

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

OPA OR OPPIA

To those who'd abolish OPA,

A word of warning we wish to say:

You strive to demolish progress, prepared be then,

To face Outrageous Profit Pirates Again!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,

L. U. No. 3.



"I wonder if this is what he meant by pull boxes."

TOM SYLVESTER,
L. U. No. 145.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Old Wheel	282
Boards versus Line Administrators	283
Only 20% of Workers Are Self Employed	284
Building a Modern Union	286
Sure, You're Coming to San Francisco	287
NEMA's Plan to Degrade Wiring Exposed	288
I. B. E. W. Stops Raid on Milwaukee Standards	289
Newspaper Man Views Housing as Enterprise	290
Labor Supply Adequate for Housing Program	291
Veterans' Administrator Discusses Vet Problems	292
Avoid Bottlenecks in Manpower, Advice	293
A National Wage Policy for Britain	294
Your Union Card	295
Handbook on Labor-Management Relations	296
Second Quarter Meeting of I. E. Council	297
Editorial	298
Woman's Work	300
Correspondence	302
In Memoriam	312
Death Claims Paid	314
Official Receipts	317

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, EDWARD J. BROWN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647
South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District.....E. INGLES
195 Dundas St., London, Ont., Canada
Second District.....JOHN J. REGAN
Rm. 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.
Third District.....WILLIAM D. WALKER
Room 1102, City Centre Bldg., 121 North Broad
St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Fourth District.....GORDON M. FREEMAN
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER
905 Watts Bldg., Birmingham 3, Ala.
Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE
4300 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 13, Ill.
Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM
3641 Loughton St., Forth Worth 4, Texas
Eighth District.....H. W. BELL
504 Denver Theatre Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.
Ninth District.....J. SCOTT MILNE
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.
Railroads.....J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.
First District.....HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.
130 E. 25th St., New York 10, N. Y.
Second District.....F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park 36, Mass.
Third District.....WILLIAM G. SHORD
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.
Fourth District.....C. F. PRELLER
2025 2nd St., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.
Fifth District.....DAN MANNING
130 No. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.
Sixth District.....D. W. TRACY
Eddystone Apartments, Washington 5, D. C.
Seventh District.....CHARLES J. FOEHN
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.
Eighth District.....J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Magazine

CHAT

The paper situation in this country is not too encouraging. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL continues to have to fight for the paper it gets for its regular publication, and it has not yet been able to go back to its former pre-war size of 56 pages. There are a number of factors in this situation.

The chief factor is, however, the fact that big magazines are tending to hog magazine paper. They have bought up the paper mills, and they get the paper they want. This situation is revealed by a report of the United States Senate's special committee to study the problems of American small business. The report is officially entitled "Economic Concentration and World War II." The report is rich in many directions, but we are concerned here with its report on the paper situation.

In the United States there are 6,500 weeklies, semi-monthlies and quarterlies, but five magazines utilize 52 per cent of the 920,000 tons of magazine paper consumed by the publishing industry in 1942. These five magazines are Time, Inc., which also publishes Life and Fortune, the Saturday Evening Post, Colliers, Hearst magazines and McCalls.

If this trend continues, of course the situation will get worse for non-profit magazines like the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. Some of the managers of labor publications are informally discussing the situation and may reach some real solution in the future.

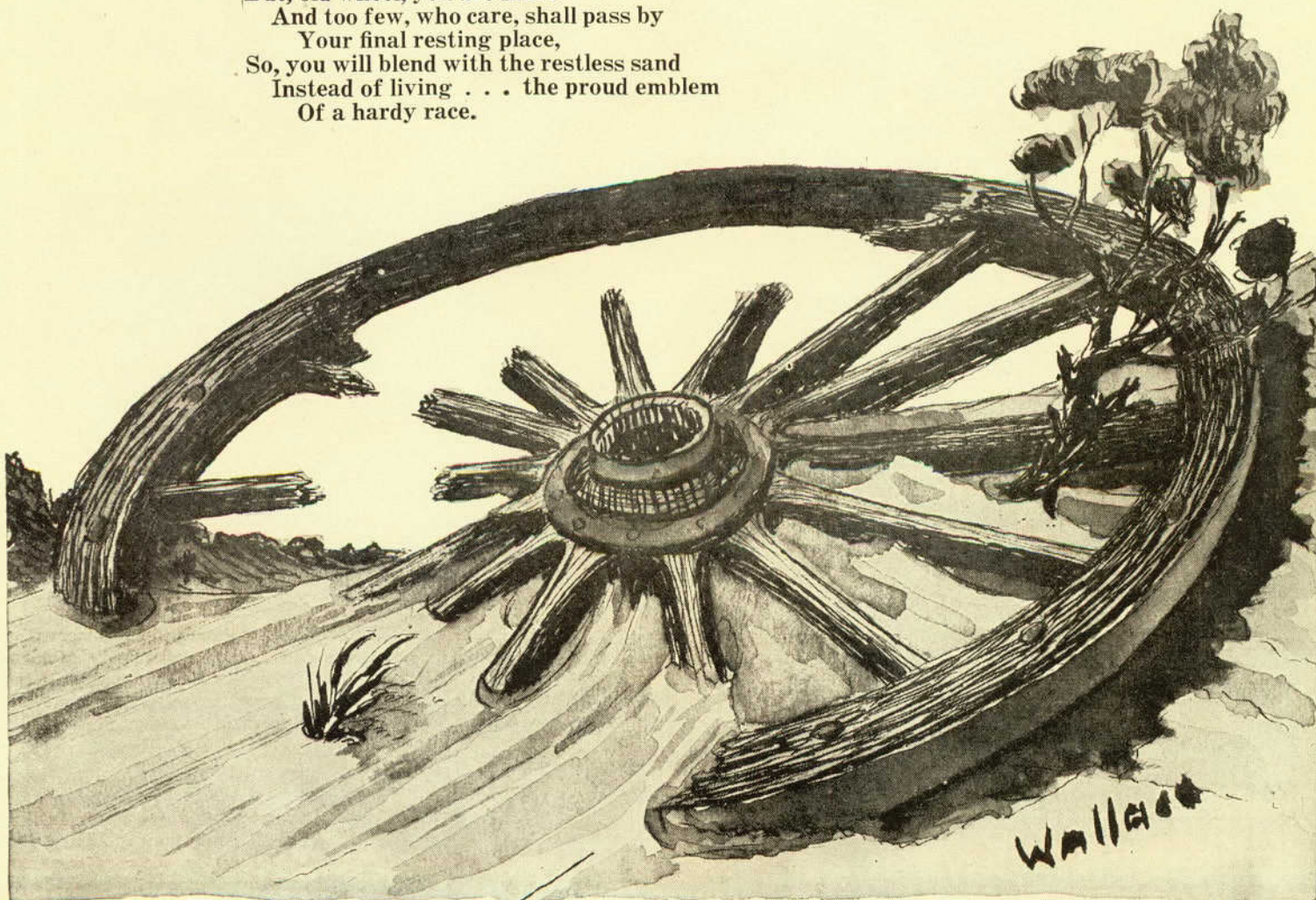
Whether the five great, rich, conservative magazines can secure a monopoly of ideas too remains to be seen. A monopoly of ideas would be the most serious thing that can happen to democratic America.

We regret very much our error in failing to credit to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, the very excellent pictures illustrating last month's article on the coal miners.

Old Wheel

James H. Wallace L. U. No. 77

Old wheel, your day is done
And you lie there scoured by the shifting sand
And withered by the sultry sun.
Slowly . . . slowly . . . your weather-beaten, bone-grey spokes
Dial the passing days . . .
One by one.
Forgotten are the gruelling miles you turned
Trundling hope, dreams, and high ideals
Toward an un-proved west.
Forgotten! Mortal Man . . . ever speeding . . . has passed you by;
He will not disturb your well-earned
But lonely rest!
You could tell of rocky trails . . .
Of dust and thirst . . . of stalking famine . . .
Of charging warriors' cries . . .
Of stout hearts, both young and old,
That sang with courage and faith
Beneath uncharted skies.
But, old wheel, you are mute
And too few, who care, shall pass by
Your final resting place,
So, you will blend with the restless sand
Instead of living . . . the proud emblem
Of a hardy race.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLV

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST, 1946

NO. 8

BOARDS *versus* Line Administrators

BEFORE this article is read by the membership, the question will have been settled in Washington of large import to American labor.

Several months ago, the President of the United States sent to Congress a proposal that the Social Security Board be abolished, with the added proposal that the Social Security Board be locked into the line administration of the Federal Security Agency. If the Congress does not veto this proposal by July 17th, the President's recommendation automatically becomes the law. If, however, the Congress passes a resolution denying the recommendation, the Social Security Board will remain in operation.

The President's proposal brings up the whole question of boards versus line operation. The question looks innocent enough to the layman, or to the union member outside of Washington. What difference does it make inquires the union member, whether the administration is done by a board or by an administrator? The question will recur again and again. It involves the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is operated by a board; it involves Bonneville, which may, in time, become operated by a board. How shall independent bureaus be operated, and what is the shooting all about?

The "Why" of Boards

The Social Security Board was established in August 1935 by an act of Congress. The board administers the greatest social insurance system in the world. It has highly technical and actuarial functions because it is the responsible keeper of billions of dollars worth of funds paid in by employers and workers, and by taxpayers in general. It must administer these funds equitably, intelligently and honestly. It must adjust a thousand varying forces in states of the union and localities.

The Social Security Board is composed of three members, not more than two of whom may be of one political party. They are appointed by the President of the United States, with advice and consent of the Senate. The President names the chairman of the board. The board has not changed much in personnel since its inception. It employs an actuary who is consultant and adviser with respect to technical actuarial analyses on a long-range basis of all data pertaining to population, employment, wages, and other subjects which are necessary for the board in planning operations under the Social Se-

Labor faces problem in proposed abolishment of Social Security Board

curity Act, in determining costs, and in considering proposals concerning the trends and directions of the whole social security program. The personnel of the board is as follows:

Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman
Ellen S. Woodward
George E. Bigge

Cradle to Grave

Labor is deeply concerned with social security inasmuch as it affects its whole life program from the cradle to the grave. The board administers old-age pensions by indirect employment insurance, and public assistance.

Here are reasons given by labor people why a board is more likely to succeed in administering the highly technical program involving the life destinies of labor:

(1) The board is a non-partisan agency. It has upon it representatives of both parties and is not a political agency. The board is capable of viewing the whole economy and the whole extent of the nation without partisanship. It calls attention to the business and technical character of social insurance, rather than to its political character. It is able to keep out special favoritism, or even graft.

(2) The board is representative of various sections of the United States. Miss Woodward comes from Mississippi; Mr. Altmeyer from Wisconsin; Mr. Bigge from Rhode Island. These experts are familiar with conditions of their localities. They bring a broad view to play over the problems of social insurance. One administrator cannot possibly have the experience or the broad views of three such people.

Boards Stabilize

(3) The technical boards like the Social Security Board, dealing with expert information constantly and seeking to administer great funds properly, must be remote from fuming day-by-day politics. They must be quickly responsive to the will of the "stockholders." A line administrator, such as is proposed by the President of the United

States, will be locked into the political administration and will not be as responsive to the technical and business aspects of social insurance.

(4) A board gives dignity and solidity to an agency in a way that a down-the-line assistant administrator cannot possibly give. A great social insurance program well needs the dignity and solidity of the board to advertise its financial and ethical strength.

Now, look for a moment at the line administrator. If the President's plan goes through, the Social Security Board will pass out and an assistant administrator in the Federal Security Agency will operate in place of the board. No matter how competent he is, he will have men above him who may know little or nothing, or care little or nothing, about social insurance. His superior officers, who will tell him what to do, may or may not be men who understand social security. A parallel to this administrative situation might be found in the operation of a factory in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, by the banker-owner in Puerto Rico.

Two principal arguments by the persons who wish to have the Social Security Board abolished are presented: The first is the old argument of efficiency. You get quicker action, they say, on administration, but with the present set-up of the Social Security Board administration is not delayed because it is in the control of the executive director who operates under the authority of the board. There is nothing, or even as much, that a line administrator can do that the executive director does not now do. The argument of efficiency is the argument of efficiency gone to the extreme.

Penny-Wise, Pound-Foolish

The other principal argument has to do with saving money, but it is a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy. You may save a few thousand dollars on personnel and lose millions of dollars on blundering policies of men who are not expert in the field.

Little attention has been given the proposal to abolish the Social Security Board by labor people in the United States. Little publicity has been given to it, but it involves a very fundamental problem—a problem that labor will have to face continuously in the next ten years.

What does labor want? Does it want its money and its affairs managed by a non-partisan board, or by a political administrator? The A. F. of L. has already answered this question by opposing the abolishment of the Social Security Board in Congress.

Only 20% of WORKERS Are Self Employed

The Smaller War Plants Corporation makes report to the U. S. Senate on concentration of business in hands of few corporations: 49 per cent of war contracts went to top 30 corporations.

FOR more than fifty years a considerable body of American public opinion has believed that the prevailing degree of economic concentration was greater than technology required and was substantially greater than was socially desirable. It has been contended that economic concentration was being extended, not to raise output, productivity, and living standards but, rather, to assure monopolistic profits by restricting production and maintaining prices at high levels. As a result of this public opinion, there have been many congressional investigations on the subject. The anti-trust laws, the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are the fruit of these investigations. There have been numerous reports on this trend toward concentration of economic power filed by various agencies of the Federal Government, the most recent and the most complete being those of the temporary national economic committee of which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney was chairman.

Mass Production Spawns Trusts

The trend toward concentration in American industry began with the development of the factory system shortly after the Civil War, and resulted in many businesses attempting to gain control of specific industries in order to restrict prices and output

Small business declines. Concentration leaps. Four hundred men hold nearly one-third of corporation directorships

through the formation of pools and gentlemen's agreements. During these early years such trusts as Standard Oil, the American Tobacco Company, the American Sugar Refining Company were organized. The early stages of the movement reached its peak in 1901 with the formation of the billion dollar United States Steel Corporation, and by 1904 the trusts had in their hands 40 per cent of all the manufacturing capital in the United States.

Before this early wave of industrial amalgamations died down, twenty-six corporations controlled 80 per cent or more of the production in their respective fields. Fifty-seven controlled 60 per cent or more, and 78 controlled 50 per cent or more.

Prosperity Promotes Mergers

At the end of the first World War there occurred a wave of mergers and acquisitions which extended with only a slight interruption during the postwar depression until it reached an all-time peak in 1928 and 1929. There was so much talk of mergers and consolidations during those years that the period became known as the "era of consolidation."

By 1938 the growth in economic concentration had reached the stage where it was found that in the automobile industry the three largest producers were manufacturing over 90 per cent of the total production; in

copper mining, the four largest producers accounted for 83 per cent of the metal produced; in iron and steel, the rolling mill capacity of the four largest producers supplied 64 per cent of the steel produced by the industry.

Self-Employment Declines

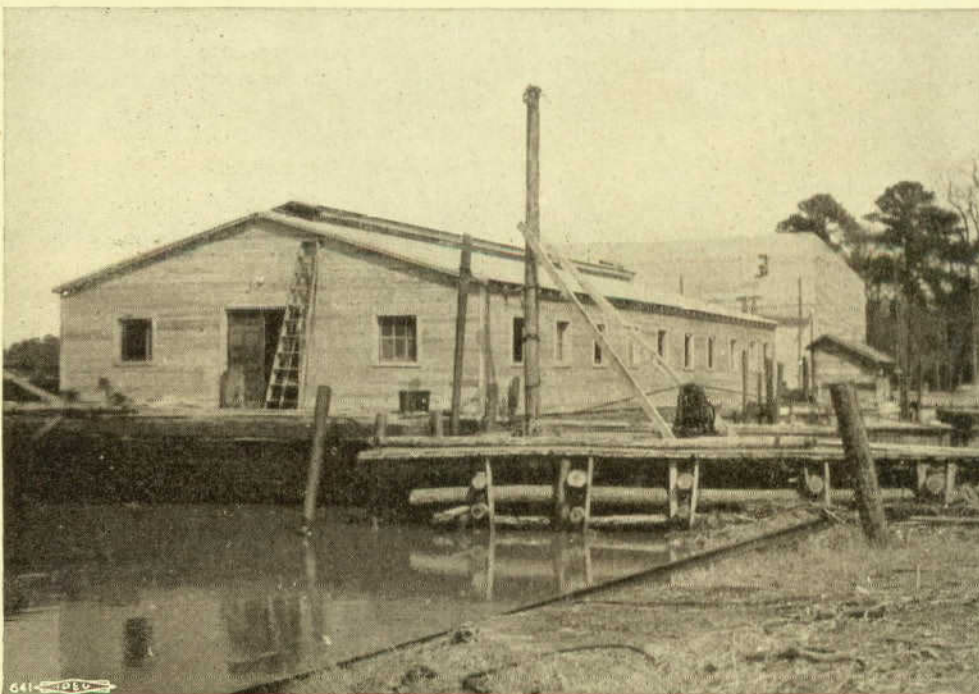
As a result of the increase in economic power of a relatively few large corporations, there have been certain broad changes in the economic structure of the country indicative of the increasing concentration. For example, the percentage distribution of gainfully occupied workers has shifted from a large percentage of self-employed workers in 1880 to the condition at the present time where less than 20 per cent of all workers are self-employed, the other 80 per cent having been forced by the growth of large corporations into a position where they must work for those corporations.

Along with the shift of workers has gone the trend toward control of these giant corporations by a relatively few thousand stockholders and a mere handful of huge financial interests. The national resources committee in its monograph, "The Structure of American Economy," examined the formal inter-relationships between the 200 largest non-financial corporations and the 50 largest financial corporations in 1935 to determine the extent to which management and the formulation of corporate policy is centralized. The committee found that only 25 of the corporations had no director in common with at least one other corporation on the list and that between them 400 men held nearly a third of the 3,544 directorships on the boards of the 250 corporations.

Eight Groups Dominate Business

On the basis of its studies of the various industrial and financial alliances and the careful consideration of the historical development of each of the corporations, the national resources committee was able to determine upon eight more or less clearly defined large interest groups. Each of these exercised common influence and control over many of the giant corporations. These eight financial interest groups were Morgan-First National Bank, Kuhn-Loeb, Rockefeller, Chicago banking interests, Mellon, Du Pont, Boston interests, and Cleveland interests. These eight interest groups controlled 106 of the 250 large corporations in 1935. This amounted to 28.9 per cent of the total assets of the 250 corporations. One hundred and forty-four other non-financial and banking corporations controlled an additional 17.6 per cent.

The largest of the eight interest groups is that known as Morgan-First National, so designated because much of the interrelation between the separate corporations included under this sphere of influence is brought about through two institutions—J. P. Morgan and Company and the First National Bank of New York. The group includes 41 of the 250 large corporations, 10 of which had two or more directors in common with J. P. Morgan and Company. It is made up of 13 industrial corporations headed by the United States Steel Corporation and including corporations mining iron ore, copper and coal, extracting oil, making steel and brass, fabricating electrical equipment, railway equipment, and plumbing and heating apparatus, and supplying bakery products, mail order services and Pullman



Fishing is a collection of small industries, but even here the trend of concentration is being seen.

services; 12 utility corporations including the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and power companies controlling, in 1935, 37 per cent of the electric generating capacity of the country; major railroads or railroad systems controlling 26 per cent of the first-class railroad mileage of the country; and five financial institutions including the two for which the group was named.

The committee concluded that "while it is certain that the extensive economic activity represented by these corporations is in no sense subject to a single centralized control, it is equally certain that the separate corporations are not completely independent of each other."

Safeguarding Small Business

The Senate small business committee has the responsibility of making studies of manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing, to determine the survival possibilities of small and independent business.

During the war the committee necessarily placed its emphasis upon obtaining a fair share of war procurement and production for small business. This was done, with the threefold purpose of: (1) insuring the fullest possible utilization of small business capacity; (2) making the greatest possible contribution to war production; (3) safeguarding the existence of small businesses during the war years so that these vital factors in the free competitive system would be able to engage in competitive business once peace resumed.

In order to accomplish these purposes the committee recommended, and Congress passed, laws creating the Smaller War Plants Corporation. It also conducted numerous hearings which resulted in the War and Navy Departments and other Government procurement agencies providing special controls which allowed small business to share in war contracts.

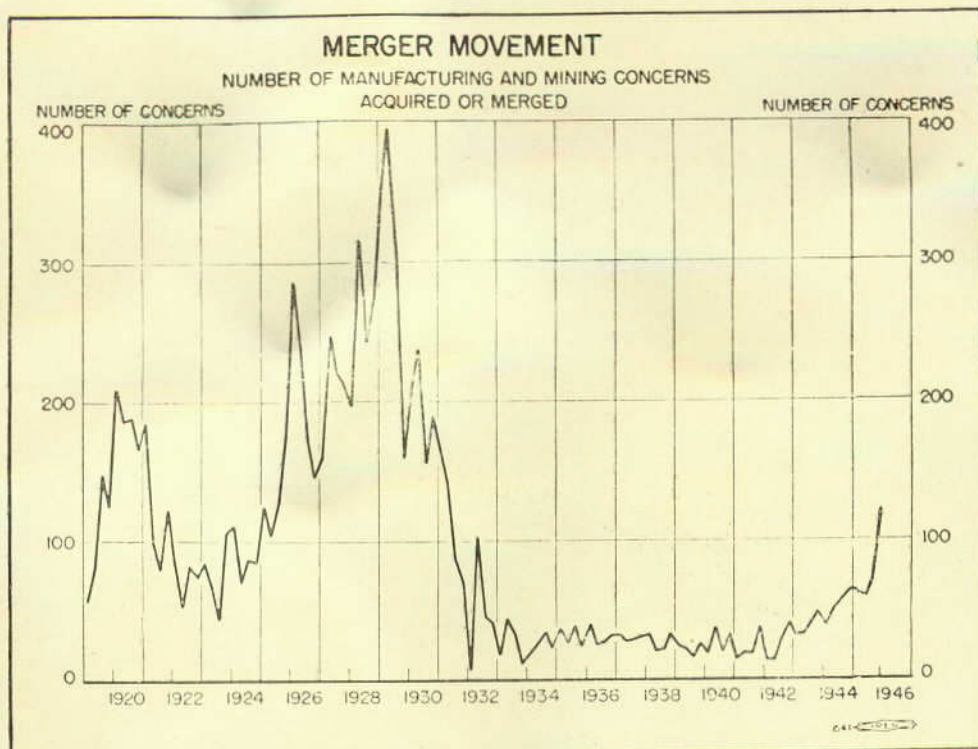
The committee has reported that it was aware of the increasing concentration taking place in manufacturing and was greatly concerned with what this concentration portended for competitive enterprise in the postwar period.

In seeking the facts on the economic concentration taking place in World War II, the Senate small business committee asked the Smaller War Plants Corporation to make a comprehensive report on the subject. This report has just been published.

Why the Safeguards Failed

The study reveals that the road of the small business man is going to be a rough one in the postwar years.

The report reveals that the relative importance of big business, particularly the giant corporations, increased sharply during the war while the position of small business declined. Although small business increased its actual production and employment during the war, the gains made by big business were much greater. As a result of the manner in which prime contracts were awarded during the war, small business was shoved into the background while the position of big business was one of tremendous growth. These big firms, with 500 employees or more, remain a tiny minority in the business population but their size and power have grown more dominating than ever. In 1944 these large firms represented only two per cent of all the manufacturing firms in the United



Concentration of industrial power

States, and yet they accounted for 62 per cent of total employment.

According to the report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, the increases in concentration which took place during the war were due largely to the distribution of the bulk of war contracts to a small number of large firms. It was the distribution of the nearly 200 billion dollars of prime supply contracts which was the key to the control of productive resources during the war. These prime contracts were made between the Army, Navy and other Government procurement agencies and the suppliers of end products. They contained no stipulation as to who should participate in the production of these items as subcontractors or suppliers.

Companies obtaining prime contracts secured thereby the instruments of economic power. They received money in the form of substantial profits for the production of goods, the sale of which was assured. They obtained materials and supplies since naturally they were granted priorities and allotments for needed material parts and components, and further than this, they were granted the power of determining how much of these priorities and allotments should be passed down to subcontractors, who, and how many the subcontractors should be, and how much of the allocations each should receive.

In addition, the receipt of a substantial prime contract generally gave the company the right, if it desired to use it, of expanding its own facilities under the extremely favorable amortization and carry-back provisions of the income tax laws.

Also it was the companies that were the principal recipients of prime contracts, which operated most of the Government-owned facilities built during the war and these companies generally obtained options to buy the plants after the war.

These are but a few of the instruments of power which were inherent in prime contracts. There were many others, including

the scientific and technical research conducted at Government expense in the laboratories and plants of these companies.

War Profits Cream Goes to Top 100

The War Production Board has studied the distribution of these prime contracts in an effort to determine whether they went to a few large companies or were widely dispersed among small and large firms alike. It found that from June, 1940, through September, 1944, prime contract awards amounting to 175 billion dollars were made to 18,539 corporations. It was further found that two-thirds of this vast amount went to the top hundred corporations, and that 30 per cent of the value of the contracts awarded during this four-year period went to the first 10 corporations, 12 per cent to the next 10, and 7 per cent to the next 10, or a total of 49 per cent to the top 30 corporations. More than 51 per cent of the 175 billion dollars went to only 33 corporations, each of which received awards totaling one billion dollars, or more.

Who are these hundred corporations, and how much of the war contracts did they receive? At the top of the list is the General Motors Corporation, which received \$13,813,000,000 in prime contracts, or nearly 8 per cent of the total. The top five corporations which received a total of 20.3 per cent of the prime contracts consist of three aircraft companies, Curtiss-Wright, Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation and Douglas Aircraft Company, Incorporated, and two automobile companies, General Motors and Ford Motor Company. In the second five are two aircraft companies, United Aircraft Corporation and Lockheed Corporation, as well as Bethlehem Steel Company, Chrysler Corporation, and General Electric. In the third five there are three aircraft companies, North American Aviation, Incorporated, Boeing Airplane Company, and Glenn L. Martin, together with American Telephone and Telegraph Company and E. I. Du Pont de Nemours.

(Continued on page 315)

Building A

Modern Union

By ED J. BROWN, International President,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

From the July American Federationist

WHEN the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds its 22nd convention in San Francisco in September, 1946, the union will be 55 years old. In more than a half century, the union has passed through every kind of economic climate. In 55 years the organization has passed through two world wars; four great and staggering depressions; sweeping industrial changes; technological transformations so stupendous that the forms of production of 1891 are hardly visible today; the union has repelled a dual movement within its ranks that threatened its life; it has lived through momentous periods of history recognized universally as revolutionary.

Yet today the union is stronger, larger, more solvent than at any time in its history. It has grown from a tiny, almost local organization, to a continent-wide federation of 350,000 members. It is recognized widely as a progressive labor organization resourcefully capable of meeting change as it comes. What is more important, it has the backing of the majority of its widespread membership.

Electronics School

During the war, the electronics branch of the electrical industry grew rapidly—increased in magnitude four times. This growth, of course, was on the inventive and manufacturing side. Distribution was to the armed services. Installations, and maintenance of electronics machines, on the civilian side was practically nil. To meet this scarcity of workers, the I.B.E.W. established a training school at Marquette University, where scores of well-equipped men learned rudiments of electronic installation and maintenance, returned to their local unions, and started training classes. It is estimated that the unions gave training to between 8,000 and 10,000 craftsmen in a year's time, and that the union, thus, prepared itself for the coming marketing of electronics machines to consumers.

In the present year, the I.B.E.W. is launching a comprehensive apprentice training program. The aim is to give basic training in electrical science to returned veterans and young candidates for the craft. This is done in full cooperation with employers and the Apprentice-Training Service of the government. The Brotherhood will induct probably 30,000 or 35,000 young men into the union and start their training this year—on the basis of four days' training on the job, and one day a week in school. I mention the successful electronics venture at Marquette and the comprehensive apprenticeship together, and first, simply because the primary task of the union is to protect basic skills. When workers speak of their economic strength they sometimes forget that 80 per cent of their economic strength is skills.

The union has won deserved recognition

President Brown sketches union advances in recent years

for the Marquette experiment and its modern apprenticeship program; and it has received widespread recognition for its system of employee-employer relations which has grown up in the industry. I have been personally somewhat amused by the fact that the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry has attracted more attention in 1946 than in any year of its life. It has been a going concern for 25 years. It is a supreme court for the industry, settling disputes submitted jointly by local employers and local unions. It discards the principle of impartial chairman, for the newer principle of unanimous decision by five union representatives and five employers. Research and facts rule. Voluntary submission, but disciplined observance of the decision, when once given, has made this high court respected for a quarter of a century. It has held strikes to a minimum, and it has created a climate where workers and employers can live and work together.

Its principles are spreading. The electric sign branch of the electrical industry has just established a council built on the same lines.

Cooperative Relations

The cooperative relations begun and fulfilled in the council have overflowed in other directions. The National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee operates efficiently. Employers and unionists also operate a Labor-Management Planning Committee. This committee, functioning during the war, tried to analyze the major

economic problems facing the industry and to launch solutions. It might have been called "committee on economic adjustment"—certainly an important tool in building a modern union. For the chief mark of a modern union is the ability to anticipate problems and to offer solutions in advance of disaster.

The I.B.E.W. is struggling to put its pension fund on a more stabilized basis. The union has paid older members on retirement at 65 years \$42 a month for nearly ten years. At first the assessment was 37 cents a month per member; now 57 cents a month per member. This year an agreement was reached with building construction employers to give a new source of revenue to supplement the pension fund. This agreement is in the hands of the government for approval. However, there are fears that approval will be withheld and the agreement never consummated.

The organization also operates a death benefit fund at low rates, for a very hazardous occupation.

Code Problems

In 1924 the Brotherhood established the first modern labor research department. Last year the union took a step of significance. It employed a nationally known engineer as consultant on code matters. The electrical industry is governed by the National Electrical Code, promulgated by a quasi-public body made up of representatives from private groups. The code is a technical document of considerable intricacy; and it affects the occupational conditions of all workers in the industry. I appointed a National Advisory Code Committee, and to that committee the engineer is consultant. If unions need lawyers, it employs them. If it needs engineers, it also should employ them.

The Brotherhood owns and operates a modern office building as its headquarters in Washington. Following the example of the International Office, many local unions have purchased attractive headquarters' offices in many cities throughout the United States and Canada.

The electrical industry is an expanding industry. It obliges its workers to keep intellectually abreast of an unfolding science and art. As an industrial policy, the Brotherhood has adopted the practice of not opposing technological change. Usually opposition is futile, but even if not futile, it appears to us to be the wise and social policy to allow machines to be introduced; then seek to "organize" the machine.

Other practices suggest themselves. The union is strong for keeping contracts. A lightly broken contract, we have come to believe, does lasting damage to union relations, is hard to repair and hard to defend. A broken contract undermines collective bargaining. The union studiously tries to avoid jurisdictional disputes. I have early in this catalogue mentioned the I.B.E.W.'s attempt to minimize the use of strikes. The Council on Industrial Relations has gone a long way toward accomplishing this end. The union should never relinquish its right to strike, but it should seek to set up that kind of condition, and that kind of attitude, and that sense of responsibility which makes strikes infrequent.

During the war the union members assessed themselves in order to pay the dues of absent brothers in the armed services.

(Continued on page 315)



ED J. BROWN,
International President, I.B.E.W.



Oakland Bay Bridge

SURE you're coming to San Francisco! Looks like the whole country is headed this way. And why not? If you've never been here, you will want to see the place. If you were here before, you'll be coming because you just can't help it. However, it seems strange that a "furriner", a transplanted longhorn from a little hamlet across the Bay should be the one to first welcome you. I mean, of course, Tex Hurley. Tex lives in Oakland; and Oakland, in case you never heard of it, is the slightly raised place which the eastern end of the Bay Bridge sits on. But enough about the charms of other places (though you will note I didn't even mention Salt Lake). Let's get to San Francisco!

About the first bit of San Francisco you see from the deck of the ferryboat, which picks you up when you leave the train at Oakland mole, is the gaunt, gray, cylindrical tower on Telegraph Hill. Telegraph is one of our famed high spots. Popular fallacy holds that San Francisco, like Rome, has seven hills. But seventeen is more like it, as you will soon find out.

Getting back to Telegraph Hill. In the days of square-rigged clippers, a watcher on the top of the hill signalled to the little town below when he sighted white sails far out beyond the rocky tip of Point Lobos. Hence, the name. As for the tower, Charley Foehn says it looks like a concrete smokestack. It was intended for a memorial, in honor of her deceased husband, by the late Lily Hitchcock Coit. Lily Hitchcock, let it be explained, used to chase fire engines when she was a girl. Lily was elected mascot of the Monumental Volunteer Engine Company. She rode a horse, and usually got to the fire before the hand-drawn apparatus. She wore a red silk blouse and a glistening white fireman's helmet, and she led all the parades.

Beyond, and to either side of the tower, you can see the fascinating skyline that jogs sharply up and down, the concen-

Sure, You're Coming to SAN FRANCISCO

By Kennard C. Graham, chairman, Housing Committee

Brother member sketches high lights of colorful San Francisco

trated masses of stone and concrete and brick and steel. Buildings of all shapes and all dimensions, buildings gray and yellow and red; granite office buildings whose foundations are always wet with tidewater, hotels and apartment houses on the very tops of the hills.

Streets on Mountains

Thin, ribbon-like streets bravely climb the close-packed slopes to disappear beyond the summits.

Far to the west, and close together, you can see two rounded mountain peaks. The Spanish settlers called them Los Pechos de la Choca (breasts of the Indian maiden). We aren't that well acquainted with feminine Indians, so we call them Twin Peaks. The view from the peaks in the daytime is only surpassed by the view from those peaks at night. But I'm not going to tell you about it. Come see for yourself, and you will thank me.

If you look far to the right after passing under the main span of the San Francisco Bay Bridge, you will see a rocky island like a great ship anchored in the middle of the stream. Alcatraz, the Spanish name for Pelican Island. But those are not pelicans, brother, that Uncle Sam has locked up there, believe me!

You are closing in now, and the square pointed tower of the Ferry Building is straight ahead. That big clock on the face of the tower has welcomed ships and people from the whole wide world. Day after day, and month after month, and year after year, the old clock ticks merrily along. Yep! San Francisco always has time for visitors.

The ferryboat swings in between rows of piling and nudges up to the dock. The apron drops and you find yourself entering

a taxicab that will take you up Market Street toward your hotel—I hope! Let us pause right here for a moment while I utter a few timely words of prayer that we have enough hotel rooms to go around.

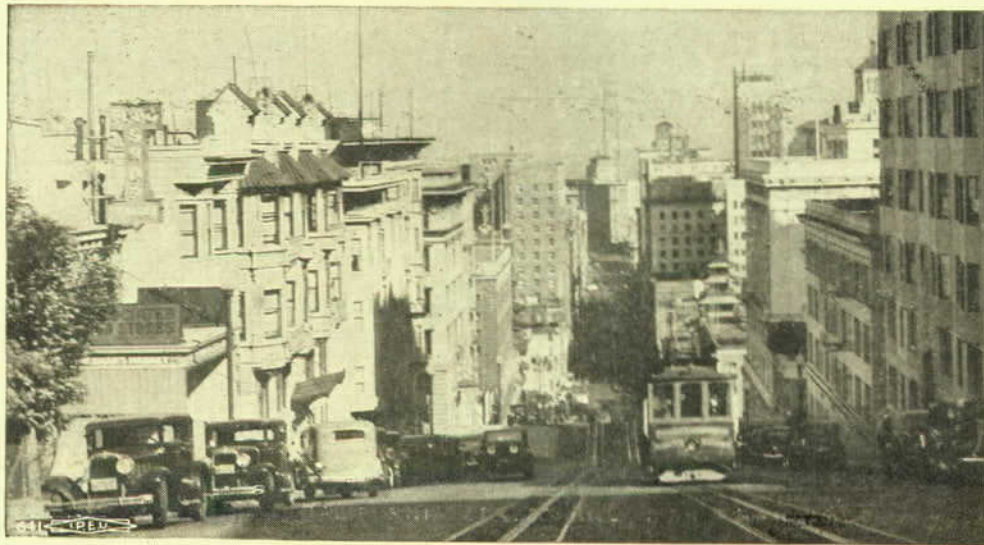
Page Charley Foehn! This is where I need help. No foolin'! I never knew there were so many paint slingers in the whole world. (The Painters' International is meeting here at the same time as the I.B.E.W.)

Let us imagine, for the moment, that you have managed to locate a sleeping place without causing the Business Manager of Local 6 to face the possibility of snoring in the kitchen on two chairs, while he graciously surrenders his own bed in deference to your train-weary bones. With that settled, along toward evening, you will be wishing—(wait a minute while I peak around corners to see that no Los Angeles spy is listening)—wishing you had brought along that overcoat!

Yep! "Overcoat that is!" (Apologies to Senator Claghorn.) It doesn't have to be heavy. A fairly light topcoat will do. Maybe you won't even need it, but you'd better be safe. For when that grand and invigorating mist drifts in from the far Pacific, it sometimes carries just a trace of ice on its breath. And it's really pitiful to see a forlorn Easterner standing on the corner of Powell and Market, eyes watering, teeth chattering, knees knocking, one sneeze chasing another, while seven varieties of pneumonia germs hold a convention on his person.

Speaking of Powell and Market, don't fail to see the cable-car turntable there. The only one in the world (except the one at the other end of the line), so help me! Better still, climb on the car and take a ride. You will get a kick out of the hollow clang of the bell, the slow and sometimes jerky progress of the contraption, the antics of the gripman.

(Continued on page 310)



Cable cars on California Street hill

NEMA'S Plan To Degrade Wiring Exposed

L. D. Price, manager of the regulatory legislation department of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association addressed a letter to P. G. Agnew, secretary of the American Standards Association. Mr. Price said:

"For many years NEMA has been trying, with considerable success, to persuade municipal and state authorities that it is unwise to adopt ordinances, or laws, or rules and regulations affecting the installation and use of electrical products which set up requirements that are more restrictive than those of the National Electrical Code."

If Mr. Price and his trade associates have been so successful, why is he addressing this letter to ASA? The fact is cities and states have their own ideas about laws regulating electrical installation, and thank goodness they have.

Dr. P. G. Agnew, secretary,
American Standards Association,
70 E. 45th Street,
New York 17, New York.
Dear Dr. Agnew:

The letter of April 29, 1946, addressed to you by L. D. Price, manager of the regulatory legislation department of National Electrical Manufacturers Association, and distributed by you as your MC-2361 of May 1, has come to our attention and has had our careful preliminary review. We are glad to assist you to avoid a wrong decision in this matter and to arrive at a right decision in the true public interest. The electrical life and fire hazard is unwarrantably large and growing. It must be reduced—not allowed to continue to increase.

The main premises stated in the NEMA letter as though they were facts and would afford a correct basis for reasoning, conclusions and action, are (you will find) in fact incorrect and misleading. The writer and those who approved his letter arrive at similarly incorrect conclusions and unwise action, including their unsound proposal to ASA. NEMA has wrongly informed the public authorities and has endeavored to persuade them to a wrong course of action—the course of making the admittedly minimum National Electrical Code, the maximum requirement in their respective jurisdictions—so that such wrongly persuaded public authorities would permit in each jurisdiction everything that had, by hook or crook, secured admission to that minimum National Electrical Code.

It was never the true nor announced function of National Electrical Code to be such a maximum code nor to be used as a barrier to prevent public authorities from adopting better codes. It should not be so used. In its introduction, the announced function of National Electrical Code is to serve as a minimum standard, correctly and plainly implying that higher and better standards are practicable and available, and may in part be arrived at by not reducing these minimums, by not adopting all

Manufacturers want city and state governments, in effect, to retire, in order to leave privately controlled commercial code to control. Vice-President Walker says, "No"

such minimums, by increasing some requirements, by omitting some National Electrical Code permissions. And such decisions as to making better or higher standards should naturally be made by states and cities, and the standards should be higher and better in cities generally than in states, since more life and property are at stake in one fire from one defect, in cities generally, as a result of too low standards, including careless permissions of too low standard materials and methods.

Code Is Only Minimum

Among the incorrect statements made as premises in the letter, it is not a correct principle that electrical materials and installations should be free from hazard to life and property under the conditions of operation. This is an impractical academic ideal. Nor is it true that electrical laws and ordinances, as they now exist—much less as NEMA would have them exist—are based on this principle which the letter says is correct. Nor is it true that National Electrical Code, or even any better local code gives such complete freedom from hazard.

It is a too low degree of safety (a minimum for the most sparsely settled areas) which the National Electrical Code would provide. National Electrical Code would impose and permit too considerable hazards if it were to be adopted without improvements as the standard of any city or state. The control of the minimum standards and of the imposition of hazards, in National Electrical Code provisions, is in the hands of commercial groups, conscious of their voting control of National Electrical Code and practiced in using such voting power by various pressures and yieldings to pressures within and among and by trade associations. It is an unsound and unfair extension of the exertion of this conscious voting control of National Electrical Code minimum standards and impositions of hazard, that NEMA now proposes to turn over to ASA, after many years of NEMA efforts to "persuade" cities and states to yield their birthright of authority and duty to protect their own citizens by establishing better standards than the very minimum that a commercially controlled committee can and does produce. Most cities and states realize their obligation not to adopt any existing edition of National Electrical Code without betterments, and never to adopt a future, uncertain edition which would be clearly delegating legislative power to an improper body.

It is the correct principle that electrical materials and installations should be so constructed, installed and used that they pro-



WILLIAM D. WALKER, vice-president, I. B. E. W. member, Electrical Committee

vide a "reasonably high" degree of safety, under "expectable" conditions of use. The questions what is "reasonably high" and what is "expectable" are for states and cities to determine for themselves. They do not, cannot, and should not be "persuaded" to let a foreign, private committee or association, however claimed to be august and beneficent, to do this deciding. No city can "let the code decide"—meaning National Electrical Code. Nor can any city "let NEMA decide" what kind of use, with or without omissions, additions or changes, the city can properly make of National Electrical Code in any available edition. A city or state can and should allow only such materials and methods as its own experience and the evidence brought before it, leads it to decide, to permit, require or prohibit for such conditions as it specifies in its code, and as it regards as expectable conditions in its jurisdiction.

City Must Guard Safety

No city need, and no city should, allow all such materials or methods as have now crept into National Electrical Code. Even needlessly great variety of some such features of electrical installations as types of wiring and their too numerous and diverse materials, slows down and endangers the work of installation, causes increased expense, mistakes and constant hazards. When inferior, tamperable, susceptible, frail types of wiring and materials are among those allowed by any city because some persons unduly stress supposedly low first cost, overlook or lie about experience in the use of such inferior materials, and endeavor to bring pressure on honest servants of cities, who have wisely simplified their city's wiring standards by permitting only a reasonably few types—those most rugged and adaptable to the varying expectable conditions to which wiring is subject—such mistakenly allowed use of inferior materials and wiring types has been secured by an actual conspiracy against the right of the public to reasonably high—not unrea-

(Continued on page 320)

J. B. E. W. Stops Raid

On Milwaukee STANDARDS

WHAT happened in Milwaukee last month is of interest to every unionist in the United States. Milwaukee has been a high-standard city for 20 years. It has had what is known as an all-metal city ordinance. Rigid conduit is the basis for the standards.

In making a raid on these long-standing values, a combination of manufacturers, utility representatives, politicians, and newspapers epitomized the kind of struggle that is going forward in the whole country, or is likely to come to light soon. One of the manufacturers of non-metallic sheathed cables sent one of their top engineers in Milwaukee to try to prove that his product was the same quality as Milwaukee was used to. A local politician tried to capitalize the situation for his political advancement out of the council into the mayoralty campaign. This local politician unscrupulously tried to show that veterans were being kept from houses by the fact that non-metallic sheathed cable was not permitted in the Milwaukee code. The city inspectors stuck loyally to standards. The Electrical Contractors Association stuck loyally to standards. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through its Local Union No. 494, stuck loyally to standards. The matter finally reached the council, and 600 electricians walked into the council meeting and listened to the evidence. E. H. Herzberg, known throughout the United States as chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Industry and secretary of the Milwaukee Electrical Contractors Association, led the fight against the non-metallic sheathed cable. He made a brilliant presentation. Rex Fransway, business man-

Six hundred electrical workers storm city council meeting. E. H. Herzberg of N. E. C. A. makes brilliant protest against Romex

ager of Local Union No. 494, carried the banner for the union.

Throughout the contest, newspapers were slow about giving the real facts in the situation. Garbled stories appeared. So confused did the issue become under this treatment that the union and the contractors' chapter purchased space in the newspapers to give the true facts. The council stuck and refused to vote Romex into the city code.

Here is what the contractors and the unions said in their advertisement in the Milwaukee papers:

Certain pressure groups, including a small number of aldermen, either for selfish reasons, or through misinformation, are exerting every possible influence upon the Common Council to amend Milwaukee's electrical code requirements to permit the use of non-metallic sheathed cable for electrical wiring.

Because the electrical contractors and the electrical workers of Milwaukee are unalterably opposed to this relaxation of sound safety requirements, we have been accused of "impeding progress."

We maintain that **THE SACRIFICE OF SAFETY IS NOT "PROGRESS"!**

First of all, let us make one fact clear. We have no "axes to grind." Electrical contractors could make just as much money installing shoddy substitutes. Electrical workers will be employed to do the work—except in the rare instances where home owners will foolishly take the risk of ama-

teur installation with its extreme hazards.

OUR INTEREST IS IN PUBLIC SAFETY! We do not want precious human life placed in needless danger. Nor do we want to see any increase in property destruction due to fire.

Milwaukee's Code Requiring Metallic Cable (BX) Is a Proper Safety Measure

The approved types of wiring for one or two family residences are: 1. Rigid metal conduit. 2. Electrical metallic tubing. 3. Flexible metal conduit. 4. Armored cable. 5. Concealed knob-and-tube. The last method is not permitted by city ordinance, but is an emergency concession to help speed up construction. While it is not equal to the first four methods, it does afford comparative safety.

We who KNOW electric wiring, and the dangers of half measures, will not be satisfied with anything short of the above requirements.

Will Permitting the Use of Non-Metallic Sheathed Wiring Speed Up Veteran Housing?

It will not. Shortages of other building materials are just as acute as armored cable. The shortage of this one item alone is not holding up the completion of homes. Practically ALL building material is difficult to obtain, not just armored cable.

We, too, want to see G. I. housing completed as quickly as possible. But we also want to consider the safety of the veteran his family, and his investment.

Is Lower Cost a Factor?

Definitely not. Electrical wiring accounts for less than 2 per cent of the total cost of building a home. Non-metallic sheathed cable costs \$38.11 per thousand feet in five thousand foot lots. Armored cable costs \$40.85 per thousand feet. A difference of \$2.74 per thousand feet, or about \$1.37 for the average home. Certainly a small premium for safety!

With the cost of wiring so trifling a portion of the over-all cost of building a home . . . and with wiring the ONE factor in

(Continued on page 310)



Six hundred union electricians manifest interest in deliberations of Milwaukee city council

Milwaukee Journal Photo

Newspaper Man Views

HOUSING as Enterprise

Breaking the Building Blockade, by Robert Lasch, University of Chicago Press. \$3.00.

"BREAKING the Building Blockade" by Robert Lasch attempts to discuss most of the factors involved in a program that would eventually provide minimum housing standards for the people of our nation. The author believes that to achieve adequate housing we must build a million and a half family dwellings every year for ten years. This figure does not encompass rural houses; in fact, Lasch confines his study to urban problems. Mr. Lasch is an editor of the Chicago Sun.

Slums Are Expense to Society

One of his great concerns is to make decent housing available to slum dwellers. The fact that private enterprise has not, in the past, built for the lowest economic groups and does not promise to do so in the future, forces him to turn to public enterprise to initiate and sponsor slum clearance.

Mr. Lasch believes that slums are blotches on our national character. He says that they are a result of unrestricted real-estate practices which have as their only purpose individual profit. At the same time, it is evident that slums are sectors of our communities which demand the concern of our citizenry. Slums affect the health, the amount of crime and taxes spent as a result of crime, the extent of fire protection necessary, the economy and the beauty of our cities (to confine one's attention only to the

Robert Lasch writes book endeavoring to break an age-old bottleneck

interests of those living *outside* slum areas). The author calculates that to rid ourselves of these foul neighborhoods, we will have to build, through public subsidy of some nature, 300,000 "uneconomic" units a year.

The author's discussion is not limited to providing proper living space for the underprivileged. He believes that better housing should be made available to others of the low and medium income brackets. He even suggests that we concentrate on revamping our cities and towns to make them more convenient and wholesome to live in. He goes so far as to suggest that greater political democracy would be advanced by a better organization of neighborhoods. Then, even in cities, communal spirit would be engendered and more local participation in social and political activities could be achieved.

Needs for Reform and Planning

In analyzing phase by phase the spheres of our economy affecting housing, Mr. Lasch points to places where improvements must be made, innovations instituted and practices modified. He is not sparing in his criticism of any group. To the extent that each one will accept the criticism, adjust to the new situation, and cooperate for the elimination of its faults, to that extent advancement can be made in the housing industry towards lowering costs, improving the quality of structure, facilitating eradication

of blighted areas, broadening the base for home-ownership and effecting sensible and profitable city planning.

The keynote of the whole book might be said to be planning. As one reads Mr. Lasch's recommendations, he realizes that few of the fundamental changes will be made, or can be expected to be made, unless everyone submits to the idea that we must attack the housing problem in an orderly manner. We know that we are desperately in need of all sorts of housing. Mr. Lasch thinks it logical to plan to do something about it. From his arguments, one comes to the conclusion that by working together, each group involved (real estate owners, building materials suppliers, contractors, sub-contractors, unions, credit agencies, and town and city authorities) can accept apparent sacrifices of position with little or no loss of economic wealth and actually gain greater economic security.

The reason why this sounds plausible is that a planned housing program embracing everyone will stabilize the housing industry and contribute substantially to full employment. The book points out what we all know: construction is a fluctuating and seasonal business. It is the first to decline in periods of economic slump and the slowest to recover in periods of recovery from panic or depression. Mr. Lasch goes on to state that contrary to other industries, the greater the demand for and amount of building, the higher the costs. The building industry is not one whose products lower in price as the industry expands. Largely because it is erratic, it always fails to supply the real demand in terms of human needs for shelter or employment.

Author's Scope Is Broad

Reading Mr. Lasch's book is reminiscent of the hearings before the sub-committee on housing and urban redevelopment of the Senate's special committee on postwar economic policy planning. There all groups involved in housing were heard and their arguments threshed out pro and con a national housing administration with wide authority. These subjects have been organized in "Breaking the Building Blockade" and steps outlined that must be taken to lead us into an era of better housing. It is almost shocking to consider what monumental work and seriousness of purpose is required to accomplish the objectives set by Mr. Lasch. Of course, if one disagrees with them, then he remains as tranquil as when he picked up the book. But if one accepts his premises then he is puzzled to know if the task can be done.

"Breaking the Building Blockade" is rather a detailed study without being technically too difficult to be interesting. Mr. Lasch is a good writer. He seems to have few bones to pick from personal prejudices, but he does not hesitate to level his accusing finger at anything, even to the point of identifying the causes and results of failure in our capitalistic system. He does not pretend that federal participation in a national housing program cut to fit our needs will diminish socialization. He is not afraid of the word nor the fact. Nor does he think it will wreck individual enterprise; rather, planning will give it a sounder basis for operation.

Mr. Lasch's book should be read and his assumptions, arguments and conclusions honestly criticized. In that way the issues will become clearer and speedier action can be taken.



Unightly, Unsanitary, Un-American

Courtesy Federal Works Agency

Writing in the American Builder for July, Herman Byer takes "a look round" at the building outlook. Republished by permission.

THE American builder is making housing history. When, in January, Wilson Wyatt announced a goal of 1,200,000 dwellings to be started in 1946—28 per cent higher than the greatest housing year on record—builders and the public alike were inclined to view the job as perhaps an impossible assignment. But already, the builders have surpassed the established quota for the first quarter of the year.

Of the total of 1,200,000 units to be started, Mr. Wyatt set 151,000 as the mark for the first quarter and 287,000 for the second. By the end of March, it is estimated that builders had actually started or were prepared to begin work on 171,000 units. These are more than 20,000 above the first quarter's goal, because they do not include the 17,000 conversions and trailers counted in the housing expeditor's expected 151,000. The 171,000 units are, in fact, conventionally built housing and permanent prefabricated homes for which building permits must be secured in most urban areas, or they are temporary federally-financed units provided for veterans by transfer from previously war-congested localities.

Preliminary estimates show that when April's 75,000 dwellings have been added (making 246,000 started or scheduled to start in the first four months), builders achieved about three-fifths of the anticipated half-year goal of 400,000 permanent or re-located units. The rush to start certain types of housing before issue of the limitation order of March 26 probably pushed forward the date for units that would not have been allowed, and kept other types of units from getting to, or beyond the drawing board. Accordingly, April saw a decline in momentum. Prospects nevertheless look bright for achieving the half-year goal at least by the end of June, since in April the country was just entering the busiest building season in two decades.

Indications are, however, that dwellings started today take somewhat longer to complete than in normal times when materials are readily available. The fact that 1,200,000 units may be started by the end of 1946, therefore, does not guarantee 1,200,000 homes for veterans to occupy. Though field survey results show that building time will probably be less for houses started this March than for those begun last September, construction time must be reduced still further. Only then will the number of dwellings available for living keep pace with the excellent record of the number started.

What About Labor?

Where are the materials and labor to do the job? The materials question has received extensive attention. Those responsible for handling this problem hope that under existing regulations, assuming some adjustments in conventional plans, there will be a flow of materials adequate to assure achievement of our entire 1946 construction program, non-housing as well as housing.

Somewhat less attention has been paid to the question of labor; yet there has been a tremendous amount of speculation regarding the adequacy of the supply of skilled craftsmen for the 1946 program, particularly the housing part, and at the same time, about the possibility of unemployment of

Labor SUPPLY Adequate For Housing Program

By HERMAN BYER, assistant chief,
Employment and Occupational Outlook Branch, U. S. Department of Labor

Statistician writes forecast in American Builder. Believes labor will more than meet issue

journeymen on nonresidential building. The best reason that the labor supply problem has not received fanfare equal to that of the materials problem is the fact that it deserves less. Reliable estimates point to a labor supply on the whole fully adequate to accomplish the 1946 construction program. Here are some of the considerations that permit us to arrive at this conclusion.

First, how much construction labor will be needed in 1946? The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that a total of 1.9 million workers will be needed at the September peak, of whom half or nearly 950,000 will be required on nonfarm housing, about a fourth, 472,000, on other building, and the remaining fourth on non-building construction such as utilities work, streets and highways, and reclamation and development projects. Compare this with the total of 2.2 million construction workers at the peak of the 1942 war construction program. While only about a tenth (or 228,000) were employed at this time on nonfarm housing, 56 per cent (1,208,000) were on other types of building construction, most of the skills for which are easily transferable to housing

work. If the men were available to build huge industrial works and military and naval facilities in 1942 in spite of heavy drains by selective service, they are available today after millions have been discharged from the service and hundreds of thousands laid off from ordnance plants, particularly the shipyards, where many construction workers were employed after the war building peak was past.

Aside from the fact that the construction industry met the heavy work load of the 1942 war program at a time of acute labor shortage, current employment on construction is in itself hopeful. In May, 1946, over 1,350,000 workers were engaged on building. Most of these are a potential labor supply for housing, yet it is estimated that only 950,000 will be required for building homes during this year's housing peak. We shall see how good are prospects for the remainder of the construction program.

How About Skills?

It is necessary to emphasize, of course, that in round numbers, though enough construction workers may be available in 1946, there may not be a balanced distribution according to skills. Without the proper occupational distribution of the workers, the program breaks down.

(Continued on page 311)



A modern home is almost a dream

TVA Photo

Veterans' Administrator

Discusses VET Problems

By H. V. STIRLING, Assistant Administrator Vets Administration

I SHOULD like to tell you a few things about our work under the authorities given to the Veterans' Administration by Public Laws 16 and 346. All of you I am sure are familiar with the eligibility provisions. On August 1, 1945, 89,961 veterans had applied for courses of rehabilitation, but on March 31, 1946, this number had jumped to 296,479. Of this number 22 per cent were pending advisement, 5 per cent disapproved, 33 per cent deferred or declined, 12 per cent pending induction into training, 21 per cent in training and 5 per cent training terminated. Of the 63,804 in training, 41,932 were in institutional training and 21,872 were in training-on-the-job.

Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act on August 1, 1945, 96,828 veterans had applied for education or training but on March 31, 1946, this number had jumped to 1,687,765. Certificates of eligibility had been issued to all of these veterans except 6 per cent, less than half of 1 per cent had been disapproved, 68 per cent had not yet entered training, 23 per cent were in training and 3 per cent had discontinued training.

In other words as of March 31, 1946, approximately two million veterans had applied for vocational rehabilitation and education under both laws: 508,482 veterans had entered training; 443,317 were actually in training; of which number 349,247 were in institutional training and 94,070 were in training-on-the-job.

The Time Limit

Both of these laws contain time limitations. Under either law no education or training shall be afforded beyond nine years after the termination of the present war. Under Public Law 16 no course of training in excess of a period of four years shall be approved except with the approval of the administrator, while under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act no veteran may receive more than four years of education or training. Under Public Law 16 there is no time limitation as to commencement of training. Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act it is well to remember that the veteran has four years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later, to initiate his course of education or training.

All operations necessary under these two laws are decentralized to the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration; supervisory responsibilities are maintained in the 13 branch offices which became effective on April 1, while the planning and control functions are centralized in Washington. Lack of space and personnel, especially clerical personnel, have hindered our operations but we are now much closer to being on a current basis. Major decisions have been made which abolished long-established procedures so as to render quicker service and further studies are being made to reduce the necessary operations to the very minimum.

Problems incident to apprenticeship training for veterans discussed with General Committee on Apprentice Training

The most serious problem confronting the training leaders in the different states is the one affecting training-on-the-job. In order to combat trends which were beginning to appear, the Veterans' Administration issued Circular No. 61 dated March 14, 1946, concerning supervision of veterans enrolled for courses of training. By this instruction managers are authorized and directed to institute direct supervision of veterans enrolled in schools and training-on-the-job establishments to the extent necessary to protect the interests of the Government and the veteran. In the case of the veteran pursuing a course of education or training in a school or training-on-the-job establishment which has been offering over a period of years well-established and recognized courses of training, the circular contemplates only that supervision which is required by Veterans' Administration Instruction No. 4, dated April 17, 1945. It is expected that such institutions will report to the appropriate regional office of the Veterans' Administration the attendance and the progress of the veteran in accordance with the provisions of Instruction No. 4. However, if these institutions are unable to make these reports, it will be necessary for a training officer to secure this information. The last two sentences of Circular No. 61 had been interpreted to mean that the

employer-trainer must guarantee appointment to the position for which the veteran is being trained. This was incorrect. The Veterans' Administration assumes that where employers are offering courses they are doing so in order to prepare that employee for appointment to the job for which he is being trained and further that the appointment will be made on or before the completion of the training. Circumstances in some cases may make it proper for a veteran to be trained by the on-the-job method with advance understanding that he does not expect to be employed by the particular on-the-job establishment at which he will receive his training.

Vet Must Merit Employment

For example, a veteran might wish to learn shoe repairing, carpentry, or any of a number of crafts with the idea that he will establish his own business and therefore will not wish to accept employment with his employer-trainer. Nevertheless he would be training for a job which is attainable as a direct result of training rather than through promotion to the next higher position within the organization which advancement may be dependent upon many factors other than the completion of the so-called course of training. Thus, employment is available or will be available when training is completed because of the fact that there are many opportunities for such employment not necessarily at the place of training. No employer is expected to guarantee a job to a veteran who fails to demonstrate during the course of his training that he will merit employment. Neither is an employer-trainer expected to guarantee a position against unforeseeable circumstances which may arise and make it necessary for him to reduce his force, or at least not to expand it.

On the other hand, the Veterans' Administration must protect the interests of the veterans who elect bona fide courses of training-on-the-job by preventing an employer from taking veterans as trainees when the employer knows, or has reason to think, that employment will not be available when training is completed.

The Veterans' Administration does not consider that the law is intended to provide a means for any employer to secure help at less than standard wages with the idea that the Federal Government will make up the difference. Neither is it a means for subsidizing veterans in employment under the guise that they are being trained.

The above thoughts are contained in Circular No. 99, "Interpretation and Application of 'Supervision of Veterans Enrolled for Courses of Training' (V.A. Circular 61-1946)."

In the Construction Industry

The problem of having available adequate and competent training facilities is one which is constantly being brought to the attention of the public. Will your organization have adequate facilities for training those veterans who desire to enter your fields of occupations? There must be thousands of veterans who desire training in the construction industry. Your committee must have ways and means of ascertaining the location of your training facilities. Perhaps it would be wise for you to consider the advisability of setting up administrative measures which would permit veterans who desire to be trained for the various occupa-

(Continued on page 316)



GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY

Avoid Bottlenecks in MANPOWER, Advice

By WILSON W. WYATT, Housing Expediter

I HAD an opportunity to meet with a part of this group back in February. At that time, as we pointed out, the number one bottleneck was materials, not labor. But at the same time, knowing in advance the amount of construction shooting up in this program we can't any of us permit, six months from now, a second bottleneck of labor shortages. It is important for us to work together as speedily as possible. We certainly are not overdoing it in the communities where it is needed. We have to achieve a skilled labor supply so that it can be available when it is needed. We cannot afford to be faced with a labor shortage and thereby encounter a second set-back.

Actually the production of materials has stepped up rather considerably. The rate of acceleration is increasing although it may not be apparent. It is simply going directly out to the consumer into buildings and it appears as though we are making very little progress.

Situations Change Quickly

Since we met in February, a good many things have happened. Those who have been talking about the difficulties of price ceilings will find the situation is pretty well in hand. Since the first of the year there have been at least 50 price ceilings' increases in the field of building materials. It is particularly true in the past two months. The results of those changes are daily and weekly evident in the production of materials. We do see a considerable step-up. In addition, legislation in the form of premium payments has been passed. We are working with consultants from industry in several fields for application of premium payments for accelerated production. Representatives of one particular industry said premium payments would be applicable in their industry and thought that in six weeks they could accelerate production 25 per cent. The industry representatives said that themselves. I might add it is an industry that has been rather allergic to premium payments and did not like the idea at first.

We do not regard premium payments as a substitute for price ceilings adjustments. They are two weapons to attack the materials problem. Each serves its own purpose. The temporary bulge cost of getting up to rapid acceleration must be taken up by premium payments.

In the field of lumber, I am sure you are concerned with the materials problem. If you do not believe that materials are coming out in volume, then you will not be concerned about getting skilled labor developed. I took the lumber question up with the head of the Forestry Service and the Agriculture Department to see what overcutting could be done in the public timber tracts. For the same reason that this was done during the war emergency, we felt that now there was a second emergency sufficient to permit overcutting. That has been agreed to and is now

Housing leader talks frankly with General Committee on Apprentice Training

being placed into effect. Another provision of the agreement is that out of premium payment money, an amount not to exceed \$15 million may be spent building access roads back into public timber tracts to open up new areas. You may ask how long it will take to build these roads. Some will be completed in a short time and others will take until the end of this year. There will be, as a minimum, 100 million board feet of lumber produced this year as a result, and it will mean 500 million board feet next year. We feel that we must accelerate the building of these roads. Producers from private timber tracts have assured us that if access roads are started they, too, will start cutting more timber in their own tracts. Those are simply examples of steps that are being taken every week in the direction of increased production. There have been work stoppages—I am thinking of the steel and coal industries—which have affected progress. We need the maximum production and we are hopeful that point will be solved.

Labor Progress

In the labor situation, since we met with you in February, a great deal has been done by your committee. In the various directions that we discussed at that time we agreed on six out of seven. From some of the reports you have done something on point seven. In the matter of acceleration of the formation of local committees, you had about 1,100 and now have in the neighborhood of 1,500—a considerable increase. Nevertheless, although there has been progress there is not as much of an increase as necessary to do the job. We have got quite a job yet to do in the formation of additional committees. Forming committees by themselves is good—that is the first step. The objective, however, is to have recruited and in training the necessary number of people to do the job.

We found there was a need for a better system of reporting information from the field regarding apprentice progress locally in the construction industry. A new report form was developed. I noticed with some concern that in the first compilation, out of some 1,500 committees, you got only 866 replies. There has been active work with these 866 committees—the number of apprentices was about 15 per cent greater in April than in March, but we need more complete reports. The accuracy of the information is something that concerns us. The more speedily it can be obtained, the quicker we will know if we are doing enough and where we are lacking. Secondly, we will know whether or not there are areas where we are overdoing it. That is the least likely to happen. You want to be informed as you go



Wilson W. Wyatt, the housing expediter

along to see how you stand. We have to have more statistics and narrative interpretative information. We can't know what additional steps should be taken without it.

We do know that existing ratios of apprentices to journeymen are such that we still haven't recruited enough apprentices to take up the existing ratios. There is quite a gap between the permitted number of apprentices and the recruited number of apprentices.

Apprenticeship for Veterans

In a recent meeting with the Veterans Advisory Council I found they are tremendously interested, all of them, in the labor opportunities for their members in the apprenticeship work. They are mindful, of course, of the provisions of veterans' legislation; of the additional compensation. They are mindful of the fact that there is a continuing high level of employment facing us in this country and of the opportunities to veterans in this field of construction. The council is anxious to work with us. I express my appreciation to the Apprentice-Training Service for the amount that has been done in making it obvious to veterans what we have to offer.

We cannot wait until we have material flowing in adequate volume for the full amount of the program, not only in residential but the other construction that must be done. We recognize it is not enough simply to build houses and apartments. There must be new factories that must be constructed in order to get sufficient volume of materials. Obviously these plants are vital to both residential and commercial building. We must have community facilities to service the apartments that are being built and will be built under the emergency program. It takes all kinds of labor, all kinds of skills and all kinds of materials to keep the job moving forward. If we wait

(Continued on page 316)

A National WAGE Policy for Britain

Great Britain, with a labor government, faces the same economic postwar problems as the United States. This contribution of Herbert Morrison, well known to labor in this country, is interesting in its profound dependence on facts and economic principles.

WE need to be clear what this term "wages policy" means. We can mean a policy which ensures that wage earners, as a whole, receive a fair share of the national income. In all this discussion about our economic condition, and particularly when we discuss the matter of more production, it is vitally important not merely that we should—as we do and shall do—appeal to the workpeople to co-operate in getting greater production; it is profoundly important that all of us, whether Labour, Conservative or Liberal, whether employers or trade union leaders, shall state the case upon the basis, and firmly and genuinely accept the basis, that the workpeople are to have their proper and adequate share of the increased production which is coming along, because that will help the situation.

It is true that we are incurring liabilities. The National Insurance Bill (Social Security), which is now before the house, is a costly measure. It must be paid for somehow. In the end, it must come out of production in one way or another. Somebody on the other side—it may have been the right honorable gentleman, the Member for Aldershot—said he was a bit depressed about the liabilities that were being incurred. It is a fair point to make, since liabilities are being incurred, that we should pause by the wayside and consider from where the wherewithal is to come. That is quite right and perfectly legitimate. How-

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, discusses economics of wages and social security

ever, honorable and right honorable members opposite must not scold us about this, because both sides were in it during the coalition. In the second reading debate on the National Insurance Bill there was no division and there was general support for these proposals. I entirely agree, and we had better all face the fact that, whether it is the well-to-do who are incurring liabilities, whether it is the workers who are demanding more wages, or more social services, that these things can only be got, and can only be handled, on the basis that they have to be produced. They have to be paid for in some way or other. That is true, and I affirm it with all the keenness for which anyone would wish. It is right. We must never imagine that these things come by magic. They come through human toil.

Wealth from Labor

We on this side have been too long saying that all wealth comes from human labour for us to forget it and believe that Beveridge schemes come from somewhere else. They do not. They have to be carried by toil, by industry. Let us not forget it. On the other hand, there is the memory of the production drive which took place at the end of the last war. It was referred to by my honorable friend, the Member for Dumbarton Burghs (Mr. Kirkwood) in a speech with much of which I did not agree. Nevertheless, he had a right to draw attention to history. There were posters, telling people "produce more," and calling for "more

production," and various labour leaders permitted their pictures to appear on them. I am bound to say from my own knowledge that, two years afterwards, they wished their pictures had never appeared. It is not enough to say "more production."

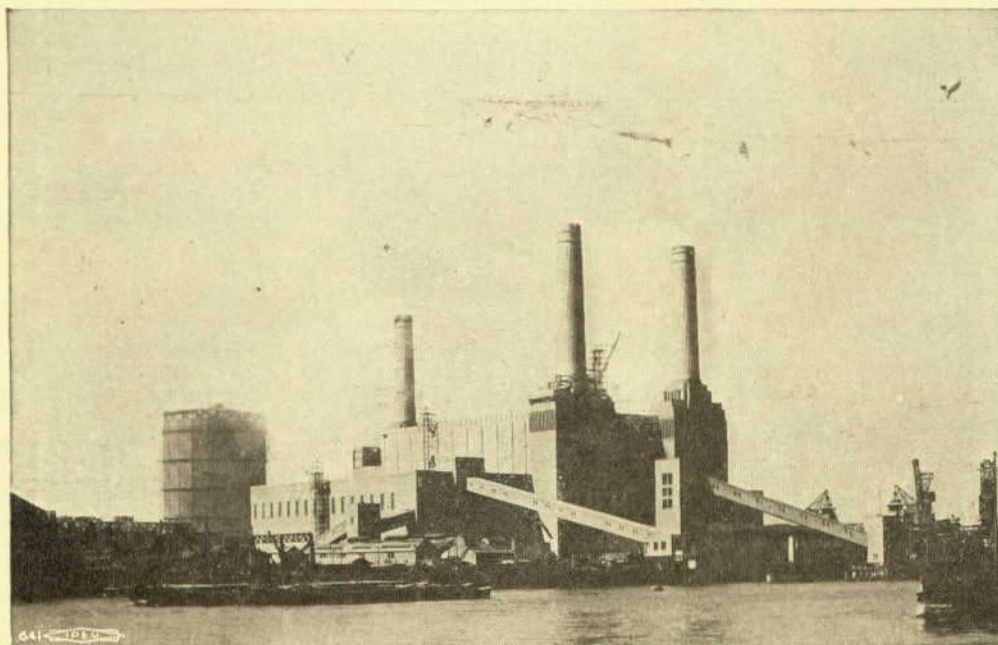
If I have any complaint about the recent manifesto of the Federation of British Industries, which had its uses, it was that it urged "let us get on with production and set aside other things." That indeed has been urged by the opposition speakers. If we are to get the good will and co-operation of the workpeople, and indeed if this government are going to advocate this policy, I say quite frankly to the house, we shall only advocate it upon the basis of, and as part of a policy of social justice, a policy of achieving more production to carry the standards we have got and to carry the social services. But as production increases in the new order of things—this is the new fact that has to be brought out, affirmed, and seen to—we must, not only for reasons of abstract economy and social justice, but for hard economic reasons, have increased consumption, in due course, following up and accompanying the increased production. If we do not have it, we get to the absurdity of so-called over-production. I want to be quite fair and balanced.

On the other hand, if we get more consumption, more taxes, more burdens upon the public purse, more wages, without the production taking care of them, then we shall get not over-production but inflation and a financial smash, a financial crisis from which the working classes will suffer as much as anybody else.

Fair Share of Income

That is the attitude of economic balance and economic sanity in which His Majesty's present advisers approach this problem. So it is with wages. We say that the workpeople are entitled to a fair share of the national product of the planning machinery which the Government is devising.

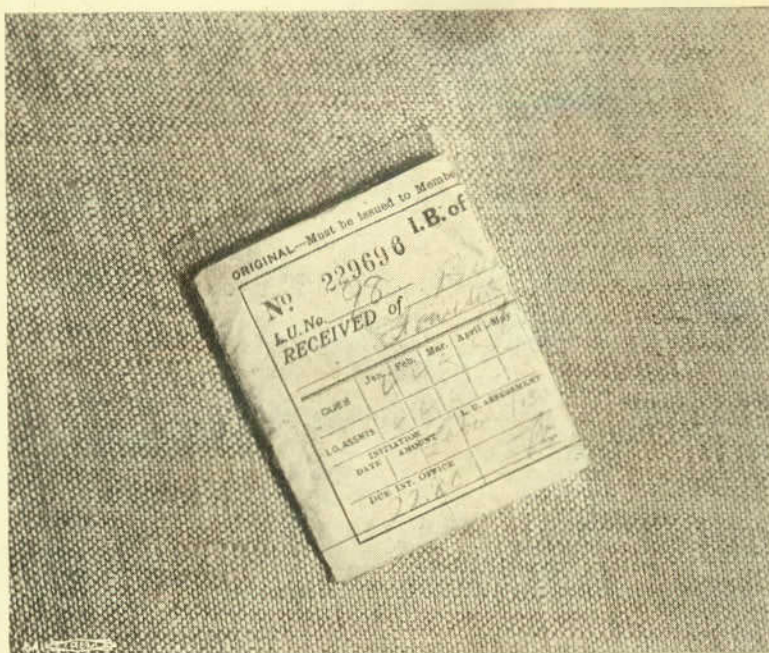
We hope to help employers and employed for the first time to judge what this fair share should be. That is the first element in all this controversy about wages. Indeed, it is the first element in all parliamentary debate on what we can afford in the way of social services and social advance. In the past everybody has been too much in the dark about the facts. Debate has taken place across the floor of the house. Honorable members on one side have said, "We cannot afford this. The nation cannot carry it." Somebody on the other side says, "We can afford it" or "What does this cost represent compared with the cost of a dreadnought?" That does not seem to me to be a particularly relevant argument, if I may say so, even though it has been used on our side. In fact, Parliament has been in the dark as to what we can and what we cannot afford. We say, therefore, "Let us have the facts. Let the facts come out." I am glad to note that the right honorable gentleman, the Member for the Scottish Universities (Sir J. Anderson) appears enthusiastically to agree with me. I only said past governments have not been enthusiastic in seeing that the facts were available. The Government is going to make a change in that respect. The facts which the Prime Minister gave in this debate and the publication of the monthly statistical digest, (Continued on page 310)



ONE OF THE LARGE POWER STATIONS NEAR LONDON

British Information Services Photo

Your Union Card



Samuel Gompers used to say that every unionist can find what he should do, by taking out his union card and asking, "How does this action square with my union card?"

A union card is a good yardstick. It enables a man to put the good of the whole ahead of his personal interests and personal ambitions.

These are troubled times. Clear lights ahead are infrequent. Goals are obscured. Men need yardsticks. They need guides. The union card is the best guide for the union man.

The I.B.E.W. union card represents the on-going life of a great organization, 55 years old. It represents the work, the sweat, even the blood of hundreds of thousands of men and women; it represents the sacrifices of martyrs, heroes—yea, even saints. Guard your union card well. Look at it often, and frequently ask, "Does my action square with my union card?"

Book Review—Labor-Management Economics, by W. V. Owen, Purdue University. Publisher, Ronald Press Co., New York City, price \$2.00.

IN the preface to "Labor-Management Economics," Professor W. V. Owen, of Purdue University economics department, expresses his belief "that a clearer comprehension of the economics related directly and indirectly to the problems of management and labor relations will provide a guiding framework for management and labor policy and program making. "Labor-Management Economics" is not for professional economists but rather for management and labor leadership at all levels, who must deal with economic forces by reason of the nature of industrial processes, and for those interested in such forces from the standpoint of the consuming public."

Living Standard Follows Production

The underlying economic truth that runs throughout "Labor-Management Economics" is that higher living standards can come only through greater production. Goods that are not produced cannot be consumed.

Space limitations (121 pages, including the index) allow for only a very sketchy presentation of the more important principles of economics. These principles are summarized objectively by Professor Owen, who presents his material in two parts, Employer-Employee Economics and The Economic Framework.

Management is defined as "the art of combining capital, land, and labor in the production of economic goods" and "a kind of economic leadership." Labor is vitally concerned in the quality of management because both are in the same economic boat, and, if the boat sinks, everybody loses. Emphasis is placed on the fact that increased production at lower cost is the best way to keep the boat afloat.

The question of relative importance of labor and management is neatly sidestepped by stating the impossibility of running a car without tires and gas and showing that "it is just as impossible to run a business without labor or without management." Both have a common set of hopes and fears, fearing failure and hoping for success, because success means jobs for all.

Professor Owen points out that the necessity for control of variables, such as cost and selling price, is largely contributory to the traditional conservatism of management. Social and political change tends to increase the number and degree of economic variations surrounding the job of management. Changes in the tax structure, tariff, price, and wage controls are examples of such changes brought about by political action.

Some Controls Needed

There seems to be an implied need for over-all controls in our economic system that betrays the weakness of "free-enterprise." It is pointed out that "coordination of production" and "avoidance of misdirected production" are major problems to be solved if full production is to be maintained. The setting up of controls to avoid "misproduction" while "preserving competition" would seem to be a proper function of government.

Turning from management problems to the economics of wages, Professor Owen points out that the "conflicting interests of employers and employees regarding wages are more apparent than real" because "employers are actually interested in lower

Handbook On Labor-Management Relations

Professor W. V. Owen, Purdue University, seeks to aid vexed situation

labor costs, rather than lower monetary wages, and wage earners are interested in higher real incomes, rather than higher monetary wages." It is admitted that lower labor costs can be achieved by an increase in man-hour productivity, even with higher monetary wages. But what happens if the increased product is not sold? If increased production does not result in lower costs to the consumer there will soon be surplus production glutting the market followed by reduction in jobs.

No Real Conflicting Interests

It is true, as Professor Owen says, that "Over-all increases in the productivity of labor in the production of goods sold on a competitive market should result in lower prices, and an increase in consumption because of lower prices of consumer's goods." But only if wages continue at a high level.

Later, when discussing the desirability of "tying wages to the productivity of labor," the "probable necessity of reducing the wages paid to the worker per piece as the number of pieces is increased" is brought up. This tendency to cut piece-work rates as production steps up constitutes one of the principal objections to this type of pay by organized labor.

Greater production per man-hour, plus higher wages, plus lower prices to the consumer must be the goal if the products of full-production are to be consumed. It is

pretty generally agreed that the "propensity to consume is greater among wage earners than among other economic groups." If this assumption is correct, then wage earners' income should not be cut as production steps up.

The concept of "tying wages to productivity" bumps squarely into certain long-time union practices aimed at controlling the labor market, such as the closed-union, limitations on the number of apprentices, production quotas. These production limitations which keep costs high also keep prices high with the result that the higher wages resulting from the limitations are largely cancelled out by higher cost of consumer goods. If labor could be sure that the profits resulting from low-cost high-production would be passed on to workers in the form of consumer savings it is possible that this policy of holding down production might be modified.

Unions Strengthen Bargaining Position

Professor Owen recognizes the weak bargaining position of labor that arises from the "perishability" of labor. "Since man has a limited life, lost time cannot be regained." This "perishability" of labor plus a general lack of economic reserves "does not present a bright picture." But trade unions can do a lot to improve the conditions.

The author feels that "by assuring individual workers that their respective economic interests will not suffer with the introduction of improved managerial and technological improvements, trade unions could remove one of the causes for workers' opposition to change."

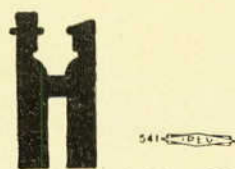
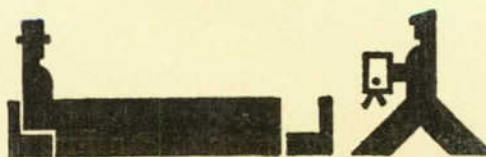
He thinks this could be brought about by working out contractual terms calling for:

1. Retraining and placement of technologically replaced workers in jobs comparable to those jobs occupied before the technological change took place.
2. Union management time study committees.
3. Union management job evaluation committees.

In conclusion, "the economic consequences of trade union activity can be tested against the standard of productivity. If any particular trade union practice adds to productivity, that practice is a sound economic practice; while if a trade union practice subtracts from productivity, that practice is unsound economics."

The same test might well be applied to management practices, and if it were, the recent stubborn refusal of many industrialists to produce under OPA price controls would convict them of economic stupidity or worse.

"Labor-Management Economics" is written in summary form so that "he who runs may read." It should stimulate the readers to pursue economic knowledge further. A bibliography of reliable source books would have been a useful addenda in the book.



Courtesy Pennsylvania Labor and Industry Department

Negotiation

Second Quarter Meeting Of I. E. COUNCIL

THE second quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council convened in Room 613, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The meeting was called to order and presided over by Chairman Paulsen.

The following members were in attendance:

C. M. Paulsen	F. L. Kelley
C. F. Preller	William G. Shord
Charles Foehe	D. A. Manning
D. W. Tracy	J. L. McBride
Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.	

The minutes of the first quarterly meeting were read and approved.

Chairman Paulsen appointed Council Members Tracy and Preller to examine the I.B.E.W. audit made for the three months ending March 31, 1946, by the firm of Wayne Kendrick & Company, certified public accountants, of Washington, D. C. The committee was instructed to report their findings to the council before adjournment.

The applications for pension benefits of the following members were presented:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I.O. Ashenbrucker, John J.	886
I.O. Baxter, William O.	677
I.O. Becker, George A.	885
I.O. Clark, Wm. H.	48
I.O. Dray, Samuel C.	875
I.O. Hering, Clifton	180
I.O. Irving, Charles	213
I.O. Leach, Thomas	817
I.O. Lynch, Anthony L.	672
I.O. Markes, Joseph A.	465
I.O. Pride, William M.	333
I.O. Riley, William	13
I.O. Sasse, David T.	397
I.O. Sollars, Charles Quinn	465
I.O. Wilson, Leonard D.	382
I.O. Wilson, Ray	247
I.O. Wiseman, Judson A.	18

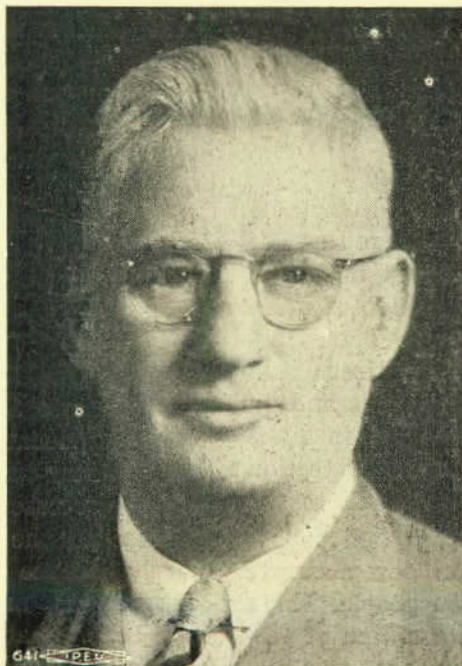
L. U. No.

- 1 Compton, William R.
- 2 Mooney, Joseph
- 3 Borstel, William
- 3 Carpenter, Mortimer J.
- 3 Cogan, William J., Sr.
- 3 Dengler, Anthony
- 3 Doyle, Daniel A.
- 3 Elliott, John P.
- 3 Frohnhoefer, Francis L.
- 3 Golding, Alfred J.
- 3 Grieshaber, William
- 3 Heubel, August
- 3 Hofmann, George B.
- 3 Jost, Mathaus F.
- 3 Keil, John Henry
- 3 Lawrence, Grey W.
- 3 Mayer, Ernest C.
- 3 McCarthy, John J.
- 3 Smith, Frederick R.
- 3 Steinauer, Edward
- 3 Tesar, Frank
- 6 Lynch, Michael J.
- 6 Osborne, Harry A.
- 8 Baker, Herbert J.
- 9 Anderson, Louis A.
- 9 Carpenter, Lawrence
- 9 Larsen, Richard
- 9 Tigglaar, Richard
- 17 McKay, Donald D.

Minutes of the Second Regular Quarterly Meeting of the Inter- national Executive Council

L. U. No.

- 17 Riley, W. J.
- 18 Lee, Walter S.
- 22 Ousler, Frank M.
- 25 Cole, Bertie E.
- 26 Heiss, William A.
- 26 Thompson, William A.
- 28 Pickel, John
- 34 Hopper, Lorenzo J.
- 38 Fisher, Dayton B.
- 40 Colletter, Albert H.
- 41 Havens, Frank G.
- 46 Reitze, Irwin S.
- 58 Patterson, Floyd L.
- 59 Egan, Frank D.
- 66 Garrett, Geo. L.
- 66 Starr, N. T.
- 68 Phelps, Hartwell E.
- 76 Binkley, Albert C.
- 77 Givan, Thomas G.
- 77 Johnston, Chris W.
- 77 Sparling, Frederick
- 77 Ure, George Neil
- 99 Brown, George H.
- 103 Bridges, Almon C.
- 103 Downes, George J.
- 103 Foss, Wilson H.
- 103 Hayden, Douglas R.
- 103 McClory, James
- 103 Nicol, William C.
- 103 Peatfield, Frederick H.
- 104 Donohue, Daniel
- 104 Gallant, Thomas J.
- 104 Phee, Edward
- 104 Publicover, Edward
- 104 Swinehamer, James
- 108 Loveless, Lovel L.
- 124 Rock, John
- 125 Alt, E. M.
- 125 Douglass, Albert W.



D. A. MANNING, Secretary, I.E.C.



CHARLES M. PAULSEN, Chairman, I.E.C.

L. U. No.

- 125 Lehman, W. H.
- 125 Heisler, John
- 125 Repp, Major N.
- 134 Arbogast, Louis M.
- 134 Brodersen, Henry
- 134 Cooney, Michael J.
- 134 Dunn, Henry A.
- 134 Gehring, William F.
- 134 Glendon, Martin
- 134 Goodman, James F.
- 134 Halligan, Eugene J.
- 134 Johnson, John A.
- 134 Kirkham, John W.
- 134 Luther, Martin P.
- 134 Nimtz, Fred
- 134 Uhler, Charles A.
- 134 Whitney, George C.
- 176 Edmunds, Will
- 212 Olson, Gus Anton
- 212 Perin, Charles
- 213 Hammersmark, Tobias T.
- 292 Nicholas, Harry W.
- 303 Rands, Albert J.
- 333 Ingalls, Belmont
- 347 Nicholson, Vernon V.
- 349 Gammage, R. C.
- 354 Peffers, James
- 428 Dolph, James E.
- 470 Heath, Ralph A.
- 536 Grant, James Joseph
- 595 Cullen, Robert B.
- 595 Lambourne, Arthur F.
- 640 Spencer, Hale A.
- 640 Woodall, Owen L.
- 713 Russmann, John H.
- 734 Carter, Elsworth L.
- 734 Davis, Harry C.
- 858 Yahnig, Paul

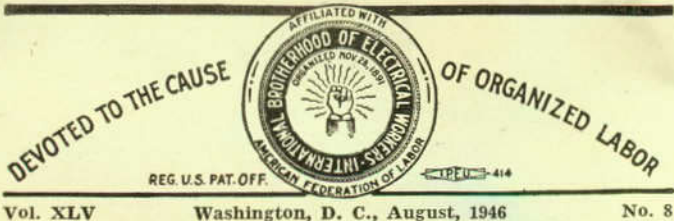
The council found that the aforementioned applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, and that the official records supported the applicants' claim as to pension age and continuous standing in the Brotherhood; therefore it was decreed, upon motion which was carried, that the applications of the aforementioned members be approved.

The applications of the following members for pension were presented, along with proper proof establishing that they are of pension age:

(Continued on page 309)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Inflation Inflation is a disease that usually follows wars.
Blues It is present in every industrial country of the world, and it is interesting to see how each country tries to meet the problem.

Russia, ever with an eye on publicity, announced soon after the death of the OPA in the United States that prices in Russia had been cut 30 and 40 per cent. Then some wag was mean enough to discover that prices in Russia were very high, and even after the sharp cuts consumers were paying more for shoes and other effects than they were paying in the United States.

One of the most interesting experiments has been in Belgium, where the government prevailed upon the labor unions not to ask for an increase in pay for some weeks on the grounds that the government will undertake to roll back prices 10 per cent. Latest reports are to the effect that the government has succeeded in doing this.

And our neighbor to the North, Canada, is struggling with the same problem, cost of living. Cost of living in Canada rose only 21 per cent during the war. Now Canada is afraid that the inflationary spiral present in the United States will cross the borders. Canada is undertaking to quarantine itself from the American malady.

All nations are singing the inflation blues. The United States is being watched with intentness the world over, to see if the voluntary principle which big business wants to follow will succeed in stopping inflation in this country. If it does, it will be greatly to the credit of this nation; but if it doesn't, the whole world will suffer.

General

Enlightenment

One of the heartening things in the present troubled situation is the deep interest and the apparent knowledge that the general public has of economics. Nearly every magazine carries some story on inflation, and the relation of inflation to the individual citizen and his family. Thousands of letters have poured into Congress from citizens asking for a more orderly return to peacetime basis and, in many instances, mass meetings have been held in cities demanding that the consumer be given some protection against mounting prices. This, of course, is all to the good.

In a democracy much is dependent on how accurate and how widespread is the opinion of the people. There was a time when Americans were called a nation of economic illiterates, but there is evidence now that this picture is changing. The people are beginning to know what

makes depressions—that they are not acts of God, but that they are brought on by blunders and greed and indifference to consequences.

While we are tallying up this game, we might note on the other side of the ledger the fact that it takes much more pressure of the people on Congress to get any action.

Material Shortage The principal bottleneck in the housing program is still materials. Lumber seems to be the most difficult commodity to get, and the veterans' housing program is being held up for the lack of materials. Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt is trying manfully to ease the lumber shortage by opening up new areas for cutting by building new roads to forests hitherto untouched. When the materials problem will be whipped, no one knows, but we hope that by fall the materials bottleneck will be opened.

In the meantime, labor is trying manfully to organize its apprenticeship programs throughout the country and feed in new talent into the building trades in such wise that when the peak of construction is reached there will be no manpower shortage.

Thus far labor has done on the whole an excellent job in this direction, but much remains to be done.

Black Markets The genteel Atlantic Monthly, probably the blue blood magazine in the United States, carries an article in July by Leon Henderson, the former OPA administrator. The article is entitled "How Black Is Our Market?" Mr. Henderson draws a parallel and contrast between the liquor black market under prohibition and the present black market. He says:

"The making and selling of illegal beverages in the 1920's was mainly an underworld operation, while the bulk of present-day racketeering involves name brands of consumer goods which are made in nationally advertised factories and sold through time-honored channels."

He goes on to remark: "The black marketeer in the United States is the grocer who lets us have butter in return for special favors, the office girl who gets us nylons for our wives at a 'slight' extra charge, and the automobile dealer who puts our names at the top of the list for new cars but does not give us the full allowance on our trade-in."

These are serious charges, but coming with the authority of the Atlantic Monthly, they must be taken with a good deal of truth.

A New Tool One is aware that a new tool has been put into the hands of society for healing and for educational purposes. We refer to psychiatry.

Psychiatry has to do with the negative side of man's mental processes. It deals with mental disease. Medicine now accepts the fact that a person can be physically sick merely because he is mentally sick. Courts, schools, even corporations, are setting up psychiatric clinics. There may be a great future in this branch of medicine for humanity, but the use of it must be guarded so as not to be used by unscrupulous employers against labor.

The Inevitable The inevitable scandal in connection with war contracts seems to have arrived.

The chairman of the military affairs committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, Andrew J. May, seems to have had much tender regard for certain new companies that are under suspicion as taking high profits with little business organization. Mr. May has been in the Congress since 1930. He has been one of the most conservative members, and never at all friendly to labor. Strange to say, he is named after Andrew Jackson. He is a lawyer by profession, although he countersigned a check on the Garsson Brothers as president of the Cumberland Lumber Company at Prestonburg, his home in Kentucky. One of the Garsson Brothers is now being heralded as a friend of Dutch Schultz, a racketeer, and had been at one time a special assistant secretary of labor under Herbert Hoover. I suppose some enemy of labor will now come forward and point out Mr. Garsson as a labor racketeer. Not all racketeers, it seems, are connected with labor although to hear the rabble-rousing cries of the press one might think so.

Prefab Houses How are prefab houses going in the present housing emergency? There has been more heat than light on this question during the last fifteen years, and as far as we can see, the prefab source of houses is not a certain quantity as yet. Sometimes labor is charged with opposing the introduction of prefab houses. It is true labor has been skeptical about them, but on the whole has done little to deter manufacturers from producing such houses and putting them on the market. Labor's position has been, if the public wants such houses, let the public have them.

However, the public is not getting them yet. One particular prefab house that gave promise of much that was attractive for the present has been proved engineeringly unsound. Prefab houses differ greatly in their types. Those which seem to go fast resemble the conventional house.

A recent story in the Wall Street Journal indicated that Mr. Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter, has not lost his faith in the prefab house. Mr. Wyatt's proposal is that the National Housing Agency, of which he is the head, should draw up plans for a model house on the prefab principle. Whether the plan will go through, or whether it will meet the issue, remains still to be seen.

Georges Bidault Georges Bidault is President of France. Who is Georges Bidault? He was a leader of the French opposition. He didn't originate the opposition, but the death of the leaders under Nazi pressure catapulted him into the leadership. He is a man in physical

appearance just the opposite of Charles De Gaulle. He is small and mild looking, but he seems to have a level of courage and intelligence somewhat in excess of Charles De Gaulle.

His party is called the Popular Republican Movement. It is made up mostly of the Catholics of France. It is a progressive, conservative party, but it constantly keeps France in mind, not the party. For example, consider a recent statement of Bidault. He says:

"The Popular Republican Movement is the only party in France that can fight communism and still work with the communists."

Bidault does not think that everything that comes from communists is a lie or a blunder. If the communists come forward with a sound proposal, the Popular Republican Movement accepts it. Mr. Bidault names two such measures upon which he agrees with the communists: one, nationalization of basic industries; and two, no western block against Russia. It will be of great interest to watch the course of the political future of Georges Bidault when he becomes a permanent leader in turbulent France.

Beds for Sick In facing the hospital problem, the Commission on Hospital Care is trying to arrive at a new standard for measuring hospital needs.

This commission finds since birth and death rates vary considerably by states, the need for hospital beds will vary considerably. Maine has a crude death rate of 12.7 per 1,000 population but North Dakota's death rate is only 8.5 per 1,000. This means that Maine needs about 50 per cent more beds than North Dakota. The southern states have low crude death rates because of their young populations. As the age levels of southern states rise, they will need more hospital beds. High birth rates in the south, of course, call for more hospital beds.

For example, in Michigan in 1943 there were 3.6 deaths in hospitals per 1,000 population. The crude death rate in Michigan was 10.0 per 1,000. If 50 per cent of these deaths are to be hospitalized, 1.4 more deaths per 1,000 must occur in hospitals. Then, there would be needed one additional occupied general and allied special bed per 1,000 population in Michigan ($.7 \times 1.4 = .98$). This estimate would be only slightly different if births were also used as a base. A very high percentage of Michigan births already occur in hospitals. Since Michigan now has 2.5 occupied general and allied special hospital beds per 1,000 population, a total of about 3.5 occupied beds per 1,000 are needed. Assuming 75 per cent occupancy, Michigan thus needs 4.7 beds per 1,000 population in order to hospitalize 50 per cent of its deaths in general and allied hospitals.



WOMAN'S WORK

ABROAD AT HOME

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

SUMMERTIME means vacation time, and the chance to realize that cherished dream, held throughout the winter months, is here at last. What are you and your family doing about it? Are you going to take that trip to Canada you've been planning for so long, or what?

We were going to tour through Yosemite, but our family pow-wow decided that since traveling is still so difficult and reservations uncertain, we would take our vacation at home. And do you know, I had never realized before how many things you can do right around home.

For instance, Jeff and Joey have been wanting a tree house ever since we took them to see "Swiss Family Robinson". It's going to be a cooperative project with the entire family pitching in. How much fun it can be to build especially when you can combine your carpentry with backyard picnics. Children love the idea of eating out of doors. By using paper plates and serving a cool drink in waxed paper cups, you carry out the picnic idea, and it saves a lot of dish-washing for Mom.

Things To Do

Then another suggestion that came forth was to have a day's deep-sea fishing trip, climaxed by a fish fry. This can be lots of fun, particularly when three or four families get together. You can hire a boat, and by making up a party the expenses are shared. For those who don't live near the ocean, it is still great fun to go fishing in nearby rivers and lakes.

Then, there's always the old favorite—the wiener roast. There must be some state parks or woods that aren't so far away that you all can't pile in a car or two and get there in a couple of hours. The woods are unusually lovely at this season of the year, and you and other friends could have a wiener roast, games, and a good old-fashioned community song around the camp fire. Each family can bring its own wieners, since meat is still rather

hard to obtain. To get rid of that "Oh-so-stuffed" feeling after eating, how about a good walk? There are all sorts of strange and enchanting bits of nature that you can discover. When I was a little girl, one of my favorite picnic games was the contest among all the girls and the boys to see who could count the most cotton-tails on a day's outing. The coveted prize was usually an extra Angel-on-Horseback, which is a toasted graham cracker sandwich with a few squares of chocolate and a toasted marshmallow for filling. It is surprising how many different things children can find by merely being on the look-out for bunny-fluffs.

Badminton, deck-tennis, archery, croquet, miniature golf, volley-ball, and horseshoe matches are excellent, easy-to-set-up games of skill and a great deal of fun for the entire family. Let the children set them up; it keeps them busy and they always have a gay time doing it.

Everybody, I know, loves the water, so why don't you plan to spend some of your days down at the beach or "swimming hole". It's a wonderful way to acquire a sun-tan.

Then, one day, to give you, Mom, a chance to catch up on some little things you may want to do, why not have Dad take the children to a ball game or an amusement park? I don't believe there is anything that fascinates children more than the Tumble-bug, Whip, Merry-go-round, and other exciting rides and thrills that are found at these parks.

Another way to keep children occupied is to turn over the garage to them and let all the boys and girls in the neighborhood plan a circus. There must be some old clothes and such up in the attic that they could have, and it is astonishing what miracles the ingenuity of children can create.

Fun For All

How about your garden? Do you have a goldfish pool? They bring so much pleasure and are so easy to care for, why not have the men in your family get together and see what they can do about it. The public library has many books, with large selections of designs to choose from, plus an outline of steps for you to follow as you go along. Besides giving moral and vocal support, you ladies can show your appreciation by having lots of cool drinks and cookies handy.

The something else for the whole family to get in on would be a tour of a nearby big city. The change of scenery does everybody good and it's a nice way for children to learn some of the historical background of our expansive country.

To have an enjoyable time less strenuously, have your friends in to spend the evening. You can play bridge, charades, or just relax and listen to some of your favorite records.

So, everybody, whatever you do, may you and yours have a WONDERFUL time in those bright days of summer which still lie ahead!



Children love to play in a tree house

CANNING HINTS

A few months ago we all got ambitious gardening and it's high time we started reaping our harvest. If you have canned before, you know about sterilizing jars, preparing ever-so-fresh fruit or vegetables, hot-packing jars, working out air bubbles, and adjusting closures. But so often you don't know just how much you should can. Well, whenever I can, I always follow an old budget set up by my grandmother who figured on three weekly servings per person for green vegetables, such as asparagus, peas, broccoli, chard, spinach, etc. During the course of seven months, this would make 14 quarts requirement per person. For other vegetables, such as corn, carrots, beets, etc., she figured on 2 servings weekly per person or 9 quarts for 7 months. Tomatoes, too, were figured on a 9 quarts for 7 months basis.

Did you know that a good way to use small quantities of produce that are ready to be canned, but the amounts of which are too small to warrant canning alone is to combine them and can them together for soups.

Two or more of the following vegetables can be used: tomatoes, corn, peas, lima beans, turnips, celery, carrots, onion, sweet and hot peppers, snap beans. Cut up the vegetables, bring them to the boiling point and pack loosely. Season with salt, pepper and such seasonings as parsley, bay leaf, thyme, and marjoram.

Another excellent combination of vegetables provides a welcome winter gumbo—tomatoes, corn, lima beans and okra. Use 1 quart condensed tomato pulp, 1 pint corn cut from the cob, 1 pint shelled lima beans and 1 pint okra cut into $\frac{1}{4}$ inch rings.

Season with salt, a chopped onion, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped green pepper or diced celery, or both. Cook vegetables together 10 minutes before processing.

Processing time:

Pressure cooker.	Pints	60 min.
	Quarts	70 min.
Water-bath.	Pints	160 min.
	Quarts	180 min.

To an experienced cook a low sugar bowl means adjusting your recipes. Some helpful hints for stretching that sugar stamp when canning are to use in place of 1 cup of granulated sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn syrup or honey and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar. Corn syrup has one-half the sweetening power of sugar, so the canning syrup will not be so sweet as if all sugar were used.

To make syrup using corn syrup, combine sugar, syrup and water. Bring to a boil.

To make syrup using honey, combine sugar and water and bring to a boil. Add honey; stir; bring to a rolling boil. Skim. Use a mild-flavored honey, for honey has a characteristic flavor.

To can with no sugar use boiling water or fruit juice instead of sugar syrup. The water-pack method may cause some loss of color and flavor in the fruit, but the fruit will keep satisfactorily. When ready to use, sweeten to taste with sugar, honey or syrup.



Time For a Long, Cold Drink

By Sally Lunn

Children coming home in the afternoon, hot and tired. "The Mister" wiping his brow as he gets home from work. Friends dropping in any time. The family gathering on the porch at night, reading the newspaper report about the heat wave. You want to be ready for them with the tall, tinkling glasses—the homemade cold drinks you've taken the trouble to prepare because they are so healthful, so delicious, and—don't forget—so economical.

Here's a variety of suggestions, and you probably can think up plenty of your own.

Do you like iced coffee? I love it! But the great problem is to get the coffee thoroughly iced without thinning it so much that the flavor is lost. Here is a good way to do this—make a good pot full of hot coffee, turn it into the ice trays of your electric refrigerator and freeze it. Then, in serving, pour freshly made hot coffee over these cubes and you will have a rich, full-bodied iced coffee with all the flavor and no water dilution. If your preference is for iced tea, you can use the same idea by freezing hot tea instead of coffee. You can also do the same thing with orange juice, lemon juice, and grape juice. It makes a particularly attractive and flavorful beverage if you drop a sprig of mint into each cube before freezing.

FROSTED COFFEE

Make coffee according to your usual method. Chill. Put a small scoop of chocolate or vanilla ice cream in each glass and pour on the coffee. Stir until ice cream is melted. Serve at once. A topping of whipped cream may be added if desired.

OLD FASHIONED LEMONADE

4 lemons 2 cups sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water

Cut lemons in thin slices, place in a bowl, and cover with sugar. Mash thoroughly until all juice is extracted. Add water. Let stand one hour. Allow one or two tablespoons of the strained lemon juice to each serving. Pour into glass filled with shaved ice and fill with water. Garnish with maraschino cherry and slice of lemon.

GRAPE GINGEREE

1 pint grape juice
2 tablespoons granulated sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice
1 quart dry ginger ale

Combine the grape juice and sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Add the lemon juice and chill. Just before serving, add the ginger ale. Serves six.

MINT JULEP

1 cup lemon juice $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
1 bunch fresh mint 3 pints ginger ale
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar Ice

Add mint leaves, sugar and water to lemon juice. Let stand 30 minutes. Pour over a large piece of ice and add ginger ale. Garnish each serving with a sprig of fresh mint dusted with powdered sugar.

SHERRY FLIP

$1\frac{1}{2}$ jiggers domestic Sherry wine
1 raw egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon powdered sugar
Shake well with shaved ice, strain into glass, dust top with nutmeg.

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK CITY, 30, 1946, and the topic
N. Y.

Editor: It is June 30, 1946, and the topic of the day is President Truman's veto of the so-called price control bill. Listening to the President's report of his reasons for vetoing this bill, on the radio, or reading the report in the newspapers should awaken all those who must labor to live, to a realization of how far this Congress is willing to go to further the ambition of the National Association of Manufacturers, and others of their ilk, to nullify all recent wage increases with higher prices.

Primary elections have been and are taking place in various states and the reports from these elections indicate that all too many voters are still adhering to the strict party line. In practically every case a conservative or reactionary has been opposed by a liberal but in all too many cases the "organization candidate" got the nomination. Most candidates are present Congressmen up for re-election, and the fact that the voting records of some of these men "smell to high heaven" has not meant a thing to the voters.

A question we would like to have answered is: why do the voters, particularly of the working class, of this democracy of ours, ignore the activities of our paid legislative representatives until a calamity such as the depression strikes and causes misery to all?

Certain states as well as local communities can be depended upon to go either Democratic or Republican, "come hell or high water". Why? Are we sheep that we permit ourselves to be led to the slaughter by political "leaders" with the technique of the Judas goats of the slaughter houses?

Men like Senator Byrd of Virginia, Senator Taft of Ohio and Bilbo of Mississippi are sent back to Congress for term after term only because all too many would rather be led and dominated and even exploited rather than think for themselves. The men named above, though not alone, are leaders in everything anti-labor and pro-special privilege in spite of the fact that the Senate can usually be depended upon to be more rational than the House.

Unless Congress does a complete about face on the OPA bill all authorities are agreed that the nation is in for some bad times. How bad they will be depends entirely on the greediness of industry in trying to pyramid reconversion profits on top of war profits. We understood that the \$60,000,000,000.00 set aside from the surplus profits tax to insure industry against losses in the reconversion period was provided with the thought that prices would not be increased and that every effort was to be made to increase production to increase profits. Instead industry seems to be more interested in causing inflation and then grabbing off a lot of inflated currency to pay off their obligations, wipe out the small business man and the benefits of increased wages obtained by Labor.

Let us all therefore make it our first order of business to see that the right men are nominated for Congressional office particularly in those communities where nomination is tantamount to election. If you are a strong party man or woman and want to see your party win it is all the more important that you select candidates who do not cater to prejudice, are liberal and will vote for the greatest good for the greater number.

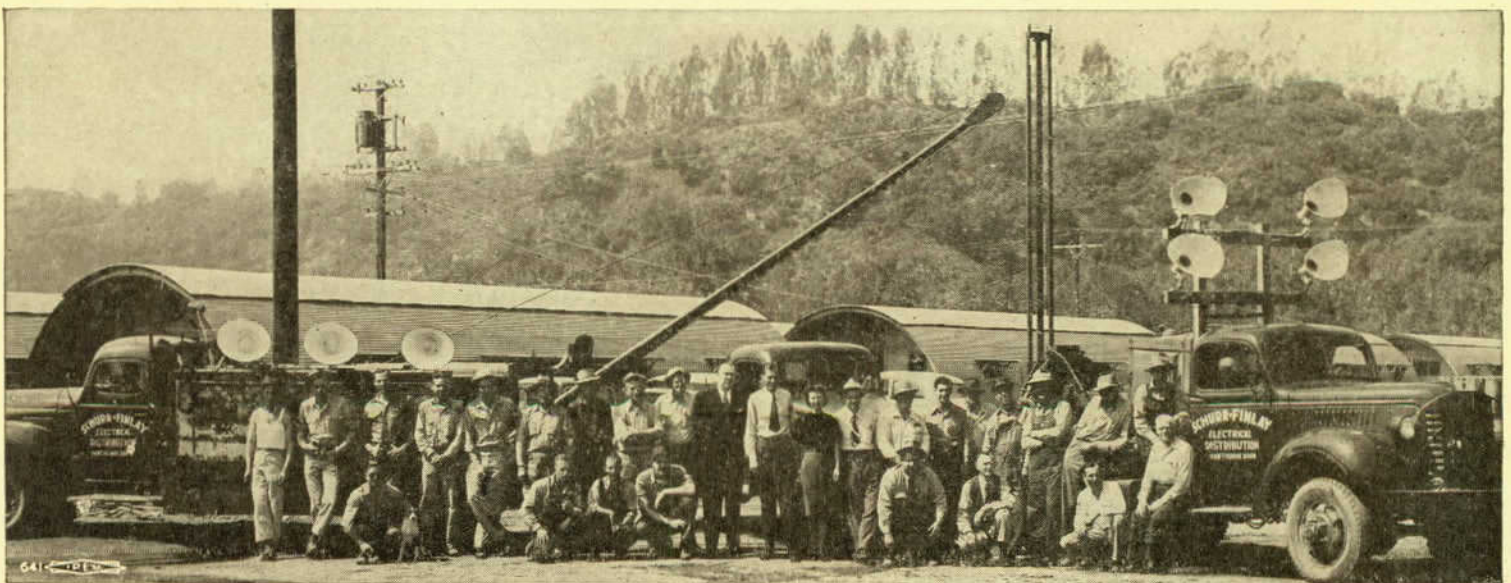
FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 26,
WASHINGTON,
D. C.

Editor: On exhibition in our day room at 403 11th St., N. W., is a rack of cables

which were spliced by the boys in our cable splicing school, under direction of Professor Bill Landon. This school has turned out some mighty fine cable splicers who are a real credit to Local No. 26. Having seen some of the work of its former pupils out in the field, I'd say it was time well spent in learning cable splicing.

At the present time A. Goldsmith is working on a gas filled joint, something new in cable splicing, which requires patience and exactness under critical inspection—an interesting process to observe and learn. Joints on the rack were spliced by the following pupils: P. A. Scruggs, No. 10-40 cond., supervisory and alarm cable, No. 19-101 pr., telephone cable, No. 19-150 pr., telephone cable; H. A. Robertson, No. 2—13000 V-3 cond., straight joint, No. 6—15000 V. 1 cond., type H, straight joint; E. M. Noack, No. 2—13000 V. 3 cond., type H cable, straight joint; W. A. Scott, 350,000 cm., 13000 V. 3 cond., type H, straight joint; W. P. Cherry, 350,000 cm., 13000 V. 3 cond., type H, straight joint; G. R. Nalley, 500,000 cm., 13000 V. 3 cond., type H cable, tape joint; P. A. Scruggs, No. 2—13000 V., 3 cond., type H cable, straight joint; F. W. Nesline, No. 2—13000 V., 3 cond., type H cable, straight joint; E. M. Noack, No. 2 to No. 6—13000 V. 3 cond., type H cable, branch joint; H. A. Robertson, 500-000 cm., 13000 V., 3 cond., type H cable, straight joint. Pothead worked by H. A. Robertson, E. M. Noack, and C. F. Beall. A Goldsmith, No. 1/0—13000 V., 3 cond., straight joint; W. P. Cherry, No. 2—13000 V., 3 cond., straight joint; C. F. Beall, No. 2—13000 V., 3



Standing, left to right (back row): V. P. Brooks, D. S. Mosher, Joseph Wilson, F. T. Crow, H. M. Blasdale, H. Boxford, W. B. Moorman, M. J. Woulfe, R. F. Miller, E. P. Taylor (B. A., L. U. No. 18), R. D. Schurr and Mrs. Schurr (contractor and wife), C. E. Watson (general superintendent), O. Nolan (chief inspector), H. Heller, L. F. Henion, Ira Potter, T. R. Scheurich, G. C. Blackman, D. B. Roddan. Kneeling and sitting (front row): L. Smith, C. H. Dilts, R. W. McGee, J. Biggers, Cy. McDaniels (inspector), Charles Jacobberger (superintendent), G. W. Fernandez (general foreman), Lee V. Bugee (assistant superintendent).

PUBLIC SERVICE BY L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES

To relieve the housing shortage in Los Angeles, extraordinary methods have been adopted to obtain relief. A quantity of army barracks has been moved to Griffith Park, and a group of I.B.E.W. members employed by Schurr and Finley are installing the distribution for this housing project. Brothers Schurr and Finley are both long-time members of L. U. No. 18, who since they went into construction work, have placed their cards in the I.O. Griffith Park is a large acreage donated to the city of Los Angeles by the late D. W. Griffith, who will be remembered by many as the producer of that famous film, "The Birth of the Nation."

cond., straight joint; Vincent Grady, No. 2 to No. 6—13000 V., branch joint; J. F. Orlando, No. 2—13000 V., 3 cond., straight joint. Professor Landon, I am sure, would like to have a large enrollment at the fall term. So think it over, boys, and enroll.

Local No. 26 received citations and certificates from Mr. Ernest J. Fontana, regional representative of the labor section, war finance division, U. S. Treasury Department, for its co-operation in making the fifth war bond drive a success on the part of organized labor. Local No. 26 was the fourth organization in the city of Washington, D. C., to receive this distinguished award. President Joseph I. Creager and Business Manager Clem Preller accepted the presentation on behalf of the union. A silver token was presented to each member of the executive board, Chairman Bud McChesney, William Creamer, Wilbur Smith, Ed Porter, Warren Mulligan, Financial Secretary Cal Lowery and Recording Secretary C. Roadhouse.

With most of the boys back from the service, Local No. 26 is only shy five of its members who have not returned to the rank and file of "Tote that hickey and twist those wires." The five above mentioned are apprentices J. S. Crowley, E. B. Warren, Harry Olsen, R. A. Murphy and W. F. Tydings, Jr.

We regret the passing of one of our most beloved past presidents, James B. Noone, whom so many of the old timers knew for his understanding and guidance in local union affairs.

Brother Tom Ward of the D. C. electrical inspection department is teaching the code in our newly opened code school. The class got off to a very good start with a large part of the membership attending. Proof that many members are anxious to refresh their memory in order to keep abreast of new changes in the code. With the new D. C. license law proposed, the boys had better brush up on what's new.

T. Haislip, P. S.

L. U. NO. 27, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: Local Union No. 27 is growing and we intend to keep it growing. In recent months organization meetings have been held at the Patuxent, River Naval Base. We have been meeting with a gratifying response.

At the last meeting of the metal trades council of the Washington naval gun factory it was proposed by L. U. No. 27 committeemen that they contact their members to arrange a meeting with workers of all trades at the Patuxent River Base, so as to organize them in their respective unions. This met with an unanimous and enthusiastic response.

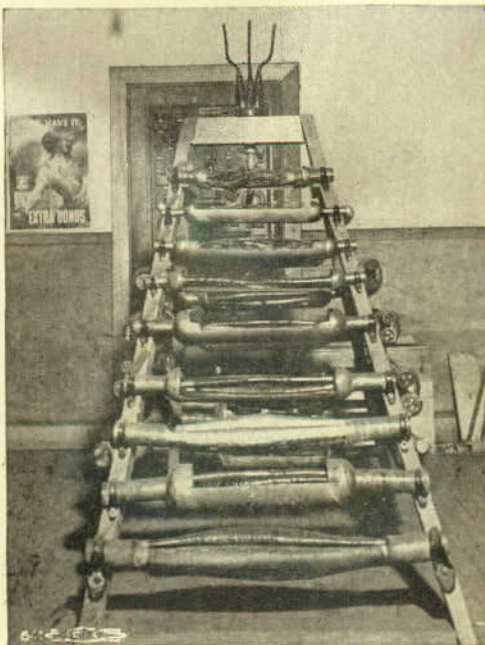
Now that the war is over and reduction in force is the order of the day, workers are realizing that a union is truly a brotherhood set up to protect their rights, take up their grievances and give them the benefits that are rightfully theirs. This can only be true if they belong to a good organization. No individual can obtain their rights and benefits without the help of a good brotherhood.

Government workers are not required to belong to any union, but in Washington the naval gun factory is over 90 per cent organized. This proves that organizations must have something on the ball, and I might add that labor conditions at the gun factory are very good.

Why not have the good Brothers of the I.B.E.W. pass their JOURNALS along to some non-union man and maybe after reading some of the splendid editorials and articles he may be convinced that organization will be good for him.

At the last meeting of L. U. No. 27 election of delegates to the convention to be held in San Francisco, Calif., was held. Those elected to go were President John Sullender, Vice President Abram Greene and Financial Secretary William P. Reuss. I am sure the confidence that was placed in the election of the delegates shall not be misplaced. Many thanks, fellows. The delegates feel deeply honored and indebted to all of you.

ROBERT W. Sisson, P. S.



Joints on rack spliced by L. U. 26 pupils

L. U. NO. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: There is a campaign on in Cleveland, Ohio, by Local Union No. 38 to organize the fixture industry. Clayton R. Lee, business manager of Local Union No. 38, with the assistance of Vince Skodis, organized for the International Office, are campaigning with considerable success to organize about 20 fixture manufacturing concerns in their jurisdiction. One of these concerns is the fixture division of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, for whom the CIO at present hold the bargaining rights.

The Westinghouse situation is the toughest nut of all to crack and Brothers Lee and Skodis earnestly request all local unions and members to refuse to install any fixtures that do not bear the I.B.E.W. label, and particularly the Westinghouse units.

Members of Local Union No. B-38 intend to follow the new label program in its entirety. To pursue any other course would be detrimental to the progress of the I.B.E.W.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 52 NEWARK, N. J.

Editor: Local No. 52 has been absent from the annals of the JOURNAL for some time, but we felt that some of our many friends throughout the Brotherhood, would be interested in hearing from us once again and on a subject that causes us some satisfaction—our apprentice training program.

Our very efficient and hard-working educational committee saw the culmination of their

READ

Obligations of voters, by L. U. No. 3
Apprentice training a success, by L. U. No. 52

Texas boys make good, by L. U. No. 390

Return of members from military service, by L. U. No. 479

Quotations from the Great Humanitarian, by L. U. No. 611

History of the Wage Policy at TVA, by L. U. No. 765

Vacation Plan, by L. U. No. 1013

Progress at Commonwealth Edison, by L. U. No. 1399

Wide scope of events recorded by our untiring boys

efforts to make our apprentice training system a success, when at the end of the school term, a ceremony was held before the local union and in the presence of officials of the vocational schools, in which awards were distributed to deserving apprentices.

The following is an excerpt from the pages of the Trade Union Courier, one of the foremost labor papers in this state.

"Newark.—Eight apprentices received special awards for scholastic achievement and attendance in I.B.E.W. Local 52's commencement exercises held May 9 at the Ukrainian Hall.

"Long a leader in apprentice training, Local 52 through its business representative, Jacob Turner, a member of the Essex County Board of Education, has been instrumental in the opening of an electronics class for journeymen.

"First for scholastic honors for the second consecutive year, James Bowers received \$35 in tools and bonds for his 73½ point average, and \$7.50 in tools for having the second best attendance. Ken Smith received \$25 in tools and bonds for his 69 point average and \$10 for a perfect attendance record. Tied at third with 67½ points, George Reichy and Christian Reise received \$17 in tools. Donald Scholz, 69½ points received \$11 in tools; and Herman Fontana received \$9 in tools for third best attendance. George Conery received \$5 in tools for exceptional effort. A special award of \$7.50 in tools was given to R. MacDonald, a veteran, for the best attendance and scholastic record of those able to attend only the last half of the two-year course.

"Congratulating the graduates, Amzi Jacobus, chairman of the Local 52 education committee, called upon the experienced journeymen to help the apprentices achieve the high craftsmanship standards of the union by the following old principle, 'Teach them, show them, let them do it, and check.'

"Awards were given by Philip H. Haney, superintendent of apprentice training of the County Board of Education. Also attending were Joseph Jeffries, principal of Bloomfield Vocational School, where the courses were held, and Instructors Harry Sutton, James Lamdin, R. J. McCormick and Gary DenBraven."

We feel very proud of our educational committee and, of course, our boys who worked so hard during the past school term and are taking this opportunity to tell it to the Brotherhood.

At this time I wish to express our sincere regards to our many friends throughout the I.B.E.W.

LOUIS VEHLING, R. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: President Truman's veto of the Case Bill, HR 4908, has been sustained by Congress, and we believe the threat of the President's anti-strike bill has also been terminated.

The Case Bill, born in the hot tempers of Congress, who like the President, was high pressured by reactionary industrialist and a too impatient public who blamed unions because the products they needed did not materialize as they expected nearly wrecked years of union activity.

Even today Senator Ball is sneaking through in an appropriation bill the exclusion of foremen to collective bargaining.

These bills, like the Smith-Connally Act vetoed by President Roosevelt in 1943 and other anti-labor bills since, would have achieved nothing but more distrust and turmoil between management and labor.

Such bills would impose an intolerable system of involuntary servitude upon the worker as is found only in fascist countries.

Laws of such nature and laws foreign to the disputes between management and labor must not exist for democratic union organizations, run by its members for its members, and consisting of people of all national origins, color, and religious beliefs.

Past governments believed prosperity for all came only through catering to industry; that high profits made better wages and fine communities.

To investigate into the multiplicity of industrial evils was unnecessary as long as high profits made the wages better.

Labor's problems are simply to work, enjoy the fruits of labor, and to help those unfortunate through no fault of their own to live as God intended us to live, but the achievement is not so simple.

The greedy, the jealous, and the plain thoughtless seem to have with us always to block progress.

Ever since big monopolies took the place of independent industry too many years ago the wage earners have attempted to protect themselves against extermination by the industrial system.

In order to do so effectively they organized trade by trade, and industry by industry until the labor movement, according to the latest figures of the Bureau of Census, has reached 52,300,000 workers. Of this number about 18,000,000 are union members which will be greatly increased by the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. through organizing the South.

The A. F. of L. will not be fighting southerners but northern bankers and industrialists who are operating southern industries and who take no interest in southern communities other than for profit.

The A. F. of L. has already 1,800,000 members in the South, mostly in the building trades, coal mining, and trucking. How many are in public utilities I don't know.

Being a public utility worker myself, I personally hope for the organizing of all public utilities because it is my strong belief public utility organizations are going to be most affected and hardest hit by any new labor laws unless legislators can be held to within reasonable legislation.

The organizing of the South will without a doubt have much to do in changes made within the political picture.

A new contract was signed June 18 between the five production and maintenance locals, the three technical office and clerical locals, with the Central New York Power Corporation.

The new contract came about through the negotiations for the new T. O. C. workers' contract which were extended to include the production and maintenance workers by the prompting of the corporation by our international representative, Brother John Daly.

We are to receive 3½ per cent basic pay raise which is an addition to the 12½ per cent received last September, plus some desirable changes in the contract.

The production and maintenance workers, after some discussions, decided to accept now instead of waiting for the former contract to expire next September.

All contracts will now expire on May 31, 1947.

About 1600 production and maintenance workers and 600 technical office and clerical workers are involved.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA. Editor: Congratulations to new faces we shall see in familiar places! The following were elected and are to be installed at the July 7 meeting for the ensuing two years: President, M. G. Nelson; vice president, J. C. Wallace; financial secretary, E. M. Moore; recording

secretary, H. A. Tarrall; treasurer, W. S. Emig; business manager, O. C. Freeman. Now that the election is over let's give our incoming officers the kind of support you would expect had you been elected to one of these offices.

L. U. No. B-309 of East St. Louis, Illinois, is openly complimented for their prompt attention in answering an inquiry and mailing sample lessons of their electronics course which was described in the June issue of the JOURNAL. Thanks to you of B-309!

Brothers Eaton and Gray were delegates to a meeting in Cincinnati on Sunday, June 23. Brother Gordon Freeman presided at this meeting which is of great interest to those locals in Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia whose members are employed in line work. According to our delegates much was accomplished, but it is believed that much remains to be accomplished by those members of the I.B.E.W. who are employed on these line projects by creating a greater feeling of "good will" from both the contractor and the public along the lines being constructed. Brother Reeves, a lineman of L. U. 637, Roanoke, was elected to represent Virginia as a member of the negotiating committee. Our delegates are much elated and we feel deeply indebted to L. U. B-212 of Cincy, who was a most generous host to this meeting.

Don't you think that's about enough from the "Lap-over." (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) McCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor: We have a goodly number of our Brothers back from the armed services and they are surely glad to have them back. Still Local No. 175 is very well represented in the armed

services. We are also enjoying a shortage of materials as I notice a number of others are from their letters. We will surely be glad when materials are more plentiful and we can really get down to business.

I wish to say right here and now that I most wholeheartedly agree with the letter from Brother E. A. McCullough, L. U. No. 80, Norfolk, Va., published in the June issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. It is not only good but I think exceptionally good.

Our business agent, Brother J. P. Jones, enjoyed a birthday June 7, and as is his usual custom was all smiles with a real cheerful "Hello" for everyone. I just don't know how old he is but he has been around for some time and it does not seem he has been very badly used.

While I am on the subject of officers I will say that if our local president, Brother Charles Brown, does not stop running around so much I am going to see if I can't get him a membership in U. C. T. A. Of course he is traveling about for the good of our local so I suppose that is all right.

I am sending a cut that perhaps will be of interest to some as I have not heard of anything of the kind before, among the locals. A few weeks ago our local president, Brother Charles Brown, stepped down and allowed Brother E. E. Crosby to obligate his son, William Crosby. (The three are in the picture.) Then to top it all a few days later William Crosby took unto himself a wife. I do not know but feel that this is a little out of the ordinary. Anyway, we are real proud of all concerned.

Brother W. R. Brock of whom we think a great deal and who has been among us some years is and has been for sometime teaching a Sunday school class of ex-service men. Our local papers carried a picture of the class and Brother Brock a few weeks ago, all of which we are justly proud.

As I look through "Correspondence" and see the locals represented there it brings back fond memories of the number of men from these locals who were on the Clinton job when I was there. Ah, those days.

If any of you Brothers are taking a vacation and coming this way, I wish to say that fishing is very good and some of them are right nice size too. Would be glad for you to stop and see us and some of the fellows will show you the best places to fish and tell you just what to use to get them. We are having some real summer weather here and as you know summer brings on a number of things, so here is to one that really does fix you up—berry picking.

Here's to the chigger—
That ain't any bigger
Than the point of a good sized pin,
But the bump that it raises
It itches like blazes
And that's where the rub comes in.

If you go to church and Sunday school well and good
If you don't, go for it will do you good.
If company comes in just take them too.

I thank you for your kind indulgence and the very best of everything from all of us to all of you.

WM. BOYD DYCHE, P. S.



Brother E. E. Crosby obligating his son, William Crosby

**L. U. NO. 245,
TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor: Once more a new month is clamoring to be let in and the misunderstandings between labor and capital in the United States is a problem of grave danger and importance, not only to our own country but to the whole world. We have just helped win a war that killed millions of people, maimed hundreds of thousands of others, and an untold number of others are still suffering and will do so for many years to come. For what did all this strife and pain come? Because a few men had the terrific urge for rulership and power. Greed caused this war and all the countless wars in the past. Now at the finish of this one, we find ourselves in a precarious and difficult position.

All this talk about world peace is well and good if it is genuine, but do people of this nation and other nations as well want peace bad enough to sacrifice their all to make it work? I am sure that the position of a diplomat should not go to a man of uneven temper and stubborn nature.

If our nation is to become one of the great leaders in this world, then the peoples governing it must change their ways, and do it fast, before we descend to the level that some of the past great nations (so called) fell to.

I for one am tired of the bloodshed and tears, the heartaches and strife, and last but not least the filth and vermin that comes with nations at war.

We can do our part by living up to the rules here at home. The first place to start is in our own great United States by settling disputes between labor and management. Both parties are going to have to give a lot and be genuinely sorry for things done against each other in the past. If you will look the situation over you can see it will work both ways; that is if we are to benefit.

Here is hoping in the near future that we can travel any place in the world and hear the natives of that particular land say, "There goes a man who is wise, who is kind and who is brave. Through his kindness, wisdom, and fortitude and because he treats me as his equal I have once again also become a man. That man is from the United States of America."

F. V. MILLER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 349,
MIAMI, FLA.**

Editor: Nomination and election nights have come and gone and in the nearly 22 years' membership in the I.B.E.W. I have never seen one in which the business manager didn't have some one running in opposition for the office. Our genial and energetic "Bill" Johnson was nominated unanimously on nomination night for the job of business manager and that in itself sets a record in Local No. 349. To my knowledge, that has been the first time for anyone to be unopposed for business manager in Local No. 349.

In the short period of one year since he has been business manager he has increased the number of union shops from 14 to 58. Besides that he has organized the repair and equipment shops, the linemen, the juke box repairmen and maintenance men. Anyone connected with the electrical industry in any way will be the object of his organizing drive. The membership have realized that he has done a good job and have returned him to office with their loyal support. As long as he continues as he has in the past year, I can't see why Local No. 349 doesn't rise to the top as one of the largest and best locals in the South.

Let me remind the many new members and some of the older ones that now that the election is over let all of us continue to work for a better union and better conditions for all by supporting the officers in their efforts to do their duty to our local union.

We finally have our case number on our new wage agreement which is in the hands of the Wage Adjustment Board in Atlanta. If no objections are filed by the contractors by June 25 we may get our raise to \$2.00 per hour. We have waited long enough and should have had it long

ago if it wasn't for some of our "union" employers who like to obstruct progress just through their own mercenary obstructionist and spiteful way they have.

If they continue to try to hinder Local No. 349 from going ahead, these same narrow-minded employers may find themselves on the outside looking in some day. Meaning what? Just meaning not being a fair union employer.

Wade Andrews, who is running the Alcazar Hotel job for the St. Johns Electric Co. here, sends his regards to Alec Daly in Wilmington, N. C.

The local could use some extra journeymen right now but they have to be good mechanics, not war-time electricians.

BEN MARKS, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 353,
TORONTO, ONT.**

Editor: In spite of tornados and earthquakes, etc., the employment situation among electricians in this neck of the woods is standing up remarkably well. We have recently negotiated a new agreement with our employers and were successful in getting it approved by the Regional War Labour Board. Of course, it will not meet the requirements of all our members; for instance, the half-hour rest interval morning and afternoon for tea and crumpets was laid over, possibly until crumpets are more plentiful.

The tool requirements of our members were finally agreed upon and a list compiled which met with the approval of most men. Some felt that a pair of pliers, not too big, and a knife with bottle opener attached would be sufficient while others thought a half-ton truck complete with pipe bender and a large flood lamp for installing services at night should be standard equipment.

These suggestions look pretty ridiculous in print and sounded just as ridiculous to most members except the men who made them. When we stop to think that some of these same men sat on the local union executive board as elected members selected to conduct the business of our organization in a business-like manner, it makes you think we should have formed a ladies' auxiliary and let them run things.

Speaking of executive boards, I think the current Executive Board of L. U. No. 353 would be well advised to keep on their toes at all times. The day is coming when the general meeting will not always sit in dumb bewilderment while important chunks of money are recommended to be paid out no matter to what worthy cause or necessary need. Some of the members think this is a sign of confidence in the executive; I don't; I think it's indifference. I realize criticism can be carried to the point of obstruction, but there certainly must be at least a medium whereby a regular attendant will someday get up and ask who kicked his dog in the rear end with a stone. I guess I had better sign off now because if I keep up that line of thought I won't make many friends or influence any people.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 390,
PORT ARTHUR,
TEXAS**

Editor: This is being written from Houston, Texas, because your L. U. No. 390 press secretary is one of several delegates to the Texas State Federation of Labor convention, which is now in session in Houston.

One of the greatest blessings that any local union may enjoy is to have a business manager who conducts the business of his local in such a manner that he achieves credit, distinction and wide recognition of meritorious service. We L. U. No. 390 delegates became more cognizant of this blessing today when we heard Brother H. H. Matthews, business manager of Iron Workers L. U. No. 125 of Beaumont and one of the outstanding vice presidents that has served the 8th district of the Texas State Federation of Labor, decline the nomination to again be the 8th district vice president and nominate our business manager, Joe A. Verrett.

In nominating Brother Verrett, Brother Matthews cited the outstanding work that

Brother Verrett has done in organizing in his own jurisdiction and the good and much needed help that he has given in organizing all crafts in and out of his jurisdiction. Brother Verrett was elected to the vice presidency of the 8th district by acclamation, we are proud to report. Brother Verrett is a cornerstone of A. F. of L. men in Texas, having joined the I.B.E.W. in November 1919, served as business manager and financial secretary of L. U. No. 278, Corpus Christi, around 1929, formed and was business manager and financial secretary of L. U. No. 324, Longview, in 1930, coming to Port Arthur and L. U. No. 390 as member of executive board and has been business manager and financial secretary of L. U. No. 390 for the last 15 years. He also serves as electrical inspector for the city of Port Arthur. The outstanding job that he has done in promoting the A. F. of L. has won the respect and admiration of A. F. of L. men throughout the state. We feel that due recognition was given him today when he was elected to the vice presidency of the 8th district of the Texas State Federation of Labor.

Brother Lawson Wimberly is another outstandingly capable man L. U. No. 390 is fortunate to have. He was reelected for the 13th consecutive year as secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers. Formerly Brother Wimberly was chief deputy labor commissioner, State of Texas, and prior to that a member of the house of representatives from the 15th Floterial Legislative District. At present he is an International Representative, assigned to the International Office in Washington, D. C. As chairman of the legislative committee of the Texas State Federation of Labor, Brother Wimberly's broad knowledge as reflected in the committee's recommendation on legislative resolutions expedited this work and helped the convention in making wise decisions.

Brother W. R. (Bill) Williams of L. U. No. 390 and formerly A. F. of L. regional director of the southwestern district, and Brother D. W. Benthall, also of L. U. No. 390, were delegates present at this Texas State Federation of Labor convention, representing the Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council. Brother Allen Babin, one of the city commissioners of Port Arthur, Howard (Curley) Crafton and C. Revere Smith were delegates from L. U. No. 390 to the convention also.

Brother E. C. Vickers of L. U. No. 390 has also brought honor to No. 390. Brother Vickers was elected 4th vice president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers at a convention immediately preceding the Texas State Federation of Labor convention. Brother Vickers recalls with justifiable pride that he was signed up into the I.B.E.W. in 1917 by Brother Dan Tracy who at that time was business agent for L. U. No. 716, Houston. "Vick" is a charter member of No. 390, many times No. 390 president and now on the executive board and the watch dog of our treasury.

Brother Dan Tracy, as you know, later became vice president of the I.B.E.W. 7th district, and subsequently was elected to the presidency of the I.B.E.W. Brother Tracy was Assistant Secretary of Labor under Secretary of Labor Perkins, and is now labor councillor to the United Nations, and is also the representative of the ILO (International Labor Organization). The ILO is sponsored by 54 nations of the UN and its purpose is to promote a higher standard of living, better wages and working conditions in the 54 cooperating nations. Brother Tracy delivered an address which was easily the highlight of this convention. His talk was so informative, authoritative, pertinent and inspirational that it was and still is "the talk of the town." I only wish it could have been delivered over a coast-to-coast hookup. Dan's delivery is so deliberate, spellbinding and convincing that no written words could ever do him justice. Thanks a million, Dan, for being with us.

The delegation from L. U. No. 390 to the Texas Association of Electrical Workers convention included Brothers Joe A. Verrett, E. C. Vickers, Allen Babin, Howard Crafton and C. Revere Smith. Both of the conventions were

notably worthwhile and we feel that much good will be derived therefrom.

Houston has been a grand host to all of us during this convention and we wish to give special thanks to Pee Wee Graham, Art Ellis, Gus Lawson, Allen Guynes, and Charley Harvey of L. U. No. 716, and Slim Prine and A. J. Sims of L. U. No. B-66.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS

Editor: Local Union No. 479 is happy to welcome home the following veterans who

have served in all parts of the world and in all branches of the service during World War II:

E. M. Siau, R. H. Lyle, Jr., H. D. Roland, J. L. White, A. E. Hamilton, W. F. Crawford, H. B. Dally, Gus E. Warren, Lee Picard, Clyde Domingue, Lester Handerson, Robert F. Ford, Ira Wilson, Wilton Guillory, R. W. Broach, R. J. Carlisle, J. T. Conway, George Brandt, R. A. Mills, W. T. Decker.

N. C. McGowan, H. W. Dietz, William Rice, J. O. Burnsed, Glenn Holst, Aden Holst, Gene Holst, O. W. Hetzel, F. W. Patterson, A. F. Slowery, L. D. McCall, R. C. Solvanson, J. E. Harris, H. J. Cloud, Lee McNeel, J. E. Cansler, W. W. Reed, A. Q. Davis, W. R. Cousins, Jr., H. A. Green.

A. N. Zabludsky, R. Q. Crabtree, Ray L. Bland, J. M. Kelley, R. L. Prater, U. O. Graves, J. E. Lisle, J. H. Wheat, C. I. Morris, Nick LaRocca, R. E. McLeomore, W. B. King, J. A. Bradley, J. R. Baden, Frank Wallace, W. H. Newsom, J. M. Ashley, J. W. Sparks, J. V. Hynek, Gene Gardner.

These men are all glad to be home and say they never want to leave Texas again. We are happy to say that as soon as the boys came home we were able to place them on jobs.

Since the return from military service of a number of apprentices, we have started our apprentice school again under the joint direction of the electrical contractors and local union. We have about 25 apprentices in the class. Since most of these boys are veterans, they are receiving on-the-job training benefits as provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights. The classes meet twice a week for a three-hour session in the evening. The classes are conducted by T. B. Lawrence, a member of L. U. No. 479, who is an instructor at Lamar Junior College. The local is also planning on conducting a school for journeymen in the fall with another one of the local men as instructor.

The electrical contractors in Beaumont have joined the NECA and our new agreement recently has been completed with a raise to \$1.75 an hour for mechanics.

Among the veterans returning were the three sons of International Representative W. L. Holst. The oldest son, Glenn, served in England and while overseas married Marjorie McCoy in Liverpool. Marjorie was welcomed by the Holst family a few days before Glenn arrived from overseas.

At the present time V. R. Holst and Ed Wheat are getting set to go to the Texas State Federation of Labor Convention, which begins in Houston, Texas, on June 24. Mr. Holst is also a delegate to the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers meeting which meets June 22-23.

V. R. HOLST, P. S.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: Two more good old time members have added their names to the pension list to

be acted upon at the next Executive Council meeting. They are Arthur F. Lambourne and R. B. Cullen.

Brother Lambourne, inside wireman, was initiated in 1906 in Local 6 (San Francisco) and Brother Cullen, cable splicer, was initiated in 1924 in Local 50 (Oakland). Brother Lambourne deposited his card in Local 595 many many years ago and Brother Cullen's card was accepted in Local 595 in October 1944.

Brother Lambourne wishes to take this opportunity to thank the office personnel of Lo-

cal 595 for the courtesy and consideration extended to him and also wishes to thank the officers for the square deal and the many benefits he has received from the organization.

On behalf of the members of Local B-595 sincerest best wishes and good luck are extended to Brothers Lambourne and Cullen on their retirement.

G. M. ZIMMERMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: Men may be put in three classes—capitalists, humanitarians and scientists or

inventors. Nearly all men have at least some tendency toward all three. It is when a man with great mental capacity concentrates on one of the three that he gets national attention.

Some capitalists are out for the money regardless of how it affects anyone else. Sometimes they give money to charitable or welfare institutions which may help reimburse some of the people they have robbed through excess profits or low wages.

Our greatest scientists and inventors are financially poor men compared to the capitalists. Their joy in life is in their work.

The humanitarian gets the least for his efforts. The ones we hear the most about are the ones in public office because there they have the power to make themselves heard. They try to get the common man a square deal and are called visionaries and seekers after Utopia. They see that the most practical way to help the working man is to help him preserve and strengthen his union and for that they are called communists. The public waits until such men are dead before giving them credit for their humanitarianism. Abraham Lincoln was such a man. He was hated, cursed, and lied about, when he was alive just as men like him are today.

The following are a few statements made by Lincoln that are of interest to labor:

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to."

"The right of every man to eat the bread his toil produces."

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues and kindreds."

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike."

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

"I see, in the future, a crisis approaching which unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. Corporations have become enthroned, an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until the wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few people and the republic is destroyed."

"Whenever there is a conflict between human rights and property rights, human rights must prevail."

"Inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things ought to belong to those whose labor has produced them but it has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others without labor, have enjoyed a large proportion of the

fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor as nearly as possible is a worthy object of any good government."

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 637, ROANOKE, VA.

Editor: The local union held their election of officers for the

coming term at our last meeting. Now we have a whole flock of new officers in our local. First and most important we have for our new business agent, Brother J. W. "Bill" Bailey. Bill has been in the local for quite a few years and is well known, so, congratulations, and luck to you, Bill.

Next, we have Brother C. M. "Mac" Conaway for president, and Mac has been around some, too. For our new vice president, we give you Brother P. A. "Polly" Jefferson. Recording secretary is still C. D. Moore; financial secretary, H. C. Muddiman; treasurer, E. J. Antol.

The "E" board consists of the following Brothers: D. B. Crockett, O. B. Silcox, W. W. Davis, H. A. Fisher, E. L. Dickerson, W. I. Duncan, and E. W. Perdue. The examining board are as follows: H. E. Dawson, C. D. Bird, R. T. Nolan, R. E. Lee.

These Brothers are all well known to the Brothers of our local and in many locals throughout the country. I am sure the rest of the Brotherhood are with me in wishing them all the best of luck in the coming years.

We are sorry to lose Brother Mitchell as well as some of the others. But your votes elected the new officers and whether the man you voted for won or lost, I am sure you will, as fellow Brothers in L. U. No. 637, act and support these new Brothers in their office for the next two years as befits a union member.

So congratulations to our new officers and loads of luck, from the baby of L. U. No. 637, I. B. E. W., and from your press secretary.

F. J. "JIMMIE" CLOYD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: L. U. No. 697 held its regular election on Saturday, June 22. Our picnic

and election both came on this same day so a lot of us had to do some fast traveling in order to keep both dates. Here are the results of our election: W. Hoch, chairman; Harold Hagberg, vice chairman; A. Mazure, recording secretary; G. Fawver, financial secretary; W. MacMurray, business manager; G. G. Howell, Harold Hagberg and W. Hoch, executive board; W. Mecklenburg, W. Boyden and J. McAusland, examining board; Paul T. "Pappy" Hagberg, delegate to International convention.

The membership of L. U. No. 697, as a whole, seem to be well satisfied with our elected candidates so it is up to all of us to assist them in every possible way in the conducting of their various jobs.

We look forward to the future with much optimism and expect L. U. No. 697 to play a big part in the building programs planned for this great Calumet district.

The hot weather has ye scribe about "bushed" so au revoir for this time.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 757, JOLIET, ILL.

Editor: A good time was registered by all at a banquet held May

18, 1946, by L. U. No. 757, at the Woodruff Hotel dining room in honor of 14 old-timers who were members in this local for 25 or 20 years. The evening program was arranged by the executive board and presided over by our genial president, John Barnes. The presentation of emblems and speech were made by Brother R. W. Blake, assistant to Vice President J. J. Duffy. Brother Blake gave us a fine talk on the I. B. E. W. since its inception through the years, but while pinning on the emblems, he dropped part of one in his pants cuff, and didn't find it till the next day.

Various members responded to the call of the toastmaster and delivered short talks and a few old as well as some new jokes. Our families and

NOTICE

Any member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers working in the jurisdiction of L. U. No. B-447, El Centro, California, without first securing permission to work from the local union business manager, will be subject to Article XXV, Sec. 5, of the Constitution of the I.B.E.W.

GENE HEISS,
Assistant Business Manager, L. U.
No. B-447, El Centro, California.

sweethearts were invited, and responded en masse. This being the first time such a gathering has been held by this local, a promise was made that we have them oftener in the future. The evening's program was closed by having pictures taken of the entire assembly.

FRED C. BIRKHOFF, General Chairman.

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: Local Union

No. 765 has had a very inactive press secretary for the past three or four years—yes, even the secretary himself admits it. The cause?—Oh, well, it could have been most anything, but now we do have something on our chest that must come off.

Much good has been said of the Tennessee Valley Authority's labor policy and much that has been said is true. Labor has been able to bargain well with the TVA for many of its members, but there is one group of labor's members who have received very little in the way of wage increases. I shall not try to place any blame on any one for the existence of this condition but will try to state the facts of the case.

The TVA was created by an Act of Congress in the year 1933, and it began its operations by taking over Wilson Dam which at that time was being operated by the U. S. Engineers. It is not very pleasant to remember, but the year 1933 was one of the depression years and the electric power industry workers in this section of the country were far from being organized and even further from being well paid. Salaries paid by surrounding utility companies were just whatever they wanted to pay.

When the TVA began operating Wilson Dam and started the construction of other power plants and transmission lines the scale for electricians in this area in some cases was less than \$1.00 per hour. For non-union jobs 60 cents per hour was good. The first scale on TVA was \$1.00 per hour. The employees of the U. S. Engineers at Wilson Dam were retained on TVA's payroll at the same salary paid by the U. S. Engineers. TVA could not cut their salaries almost in half in order to place them on the same level with employees of adjoining power companies and get by with it very well. New employees however were paid quite a bit less to start with but as soon as the I. B. E. W. began to function on TVA this was corrected and the U. S. Engineer level of pay was secured for all TVA employees.

Local Union No. 765 was organized after the TVA started operations and for a time was the only local union of operating employees on TVA; but as TVA expanded others were organized, an I.B.E.W. panel was set up and the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council was organized. We operate under this same set-up today. There are two groups of TVA employees in organized labor, the construction group and the operating group. The construction group are trades and labor hourly men and the operating group are trades and labor annual men. The operating group consist of operators and maintenance men. Local Union No. 765 has the operators only; therefore this article will deal only with the operator's problem. This does not mean that the maintenance group does not have the same problem, because they do and have our support 100 per cent.

After the depression and during the war years construction workers were greatly in demand, thus causing a competitive labor market, so to speak, for this group, which has enabled labor to bargain with TVA and receive the top scale for the country. This bargaining has been done under the prevailing wage clause of the TVA Act. Not so with the operators because there has been no prevailing wage that we are allowed to use. Every jobs needs construction electricians while it is under construction but only power companies need operators. The adjoining power companies only a few years back were non-union and their pay rates were very low. The employees of these companies have since organized and in recent years signed wage contracts with their companies. These Brothers have done a wonderful job considering that theirs was a bitter fight every step of the way. They have almost doubled their pay since the year 1933, but this still does not mean that they

are being paid well or what they should receive. When these companies have raised their pay to a level to that of the TVA they will have just about reached their limit. The TVA proposes to pay only prevailing wages, so you can plainly see the number 8 on the ball we are behind. The WE in this case means I.B.E.W. operators on TVA and adjoining power companies.

There are other facts that should be known such as the way in which a competitive labor market for operators is eliminated. Utility companies, including the TVA, have an agreement or understanding between each other that they will not hire each other's operators. An operator on TVA cannot be hired into any other government job regardless of how much increase in pay he will receive unless he has a certificate of availability. Such certificates are not given in every case. The writer had to force a letter of availability out of an adjoining power company before the TVA would consider his application in 1940. An operator was refused a certificate of availability by the TVA in 1946.

The years between 1933 and 1941 brought about no raises for operators on the TVA, even though organized labor did some of its best work during this period. It is true that a large number of classification questions were settled and by the end of this period all operating classifications on TVA were standardized. The TVA was paying by signed agreement a wage scale for operators equal to that paid by the U. S. Engineers at Wilson Dam in 1933. During this period many operators were recruited from other power companies and quite a few operators were trained by the labor-management training program. Promotions came fast due to the rapid growth of TVA and many operators, receiving pay boosts due to promotion never stopped to think about their pay scale. In the wage conference of 1941 operators negotiated pay for overtime at the rate of time and one-third. In the wage conference of 1942 a \$200 per year increase was obtained for all operators. In the wage conference of 1945 a \$100 per year increase was obtained for part of the operators and the overtime rate was changed to time and one-half. The total raises for all operators still stands at \$200 per year with only a part of them receiving \$300 per year. The time and one-half overtime pay came after the end of the wartime 6-day week. The return of the 40-hour week brought with it a 25 per cent or more cut in pay for the operator along with an ever-increasing living cost—and if you think that makes him go around singing and loving everybody you are just plain crazy. You may figure it for yourself but 2,080 work hours make a year of 40-hour weeks and \$100 per year figures 4.8 cents per hour and \$300 per year only 13.4 cents per hour and that is nothing to even compare with 75 cents per hour for the same period of time. You will be wasting your time trying to tell the operator that there is nothing wrong with the system.

Until the present time the TVA operators have been willing, even if not happy, to cooperate with the TVA and labor in their self-congratulations on the swell job being done. Now we are being made to suffer more and more as living costs rise and with little hope of obtaining much relief through the prevailing wage clause

of the act. Operators on adjoining companies have little chance of pushing their pay scale above that of TVA when high officials of labor and TVA get on a coast-to-coast hook-up and tell the world, while patting each other on the back, what a wonderful job they have done on the TVA. The above statements are not meant to discredit any of the good work that has been done but to show how unjust it would be to take it that all of TVA's labor people are doing well and are perfectly happy over their lot.

We are indeed glad to see the salary policy or so-called white collar workers on TVA receive the average 29 per cent increase since July 16, 1945, because they need it and deserve it. We also have a more selfish reason to be happy over their good fortune which is, it makes the unjustness of our case more outstanding. There remains this question to be answered, "What are we going to do about it?" Today our efforts are toward getting a thousand answers as one and the same answer to the question, and then—we hope—will you lend us your support?

GEORGE W. DOWD, Sr., P. S.

L. U. NO. 801, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor: Enclosed you

will find a picture of a few of the members of L. U. No. 801 and

their families while having a supper party at Oak Park along with a dance afterwards.

The personnel includes reading from left to right in the front row, kneeling, O. K. Miller son, K. F. Larson son, W. P. Sides son. Front row sitting: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Chatfield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sides. Middle row: Pat Jackson, M. H. Gray and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Fulmer, Rube Winnette, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thrash, Mrs. J. C. Oswald and daughter, G. E. Jackson and wife. Back row: Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burson, J. B. Pearce and wife, Bill Daugherty and wife, O. K. Miller and wife, and R. L. Williams.

The officers of our local are H. B. Richards, president; H. O. Elliott, vice president; K. F. Larson, financial secretary, and G. E. Jackson, recording secretary.

The program committee was under the supervision of G. E. Jackson as chairman, and wife, G. L. Mosley and wife, K. F. Larson and wife. O. K. Miller was in charge of the music. A good time was had by all.

G. E. JACKSON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor: We have

just come through a very peculiar election.

Had you attended almost any of the gatherings of organized labor, whether A. F. of L., C. I. O. or farmers' union within the state in the last four years, you would have probably seen a stalwart seven footer edging his way around in the crowd. He had very little to say but seemed to want to get the delegate's viewpoints. This would have been "Big Jim" Folsom gathering planks for his platform from the rank and file.

Being without money for the usual billboard,



L. U. No. 801's supper party at Oak Park

newspaper or radio campaign he got together some neighborhood musicians into a string band and toured the state. Now down in our parts we like hill-billy music, so many came to hear the boys play. At these gatherings Bib Jim treated them to his special brand of political philosophy. The crowds approved the music and the speeches too.

The other candidates gave Big Jim the old silent treatment, didn't even mention his name at all, but when primary election time came around they expressed great surprise when Big Jim landed on top. When they could no longer ignore him, they really turned loose the works.

It was part of Folsom's strategy to throw no mud, but this was no handicap to the opposition. They reached way back and came up with the Negro rule, carpetbagger issue that has served so many demagogues in the South since about 1860. One could hardly expect to leave his car unlocked on the street of any town without getting circulars slipped in showing the Negroes of Harlem amarch and Alabama bound to take over. All this, of course, with Folsom's connivance and consent. Hillman and Haigler were pictured as a cross between old Satan and a new style carpetbagger. Wallace, John L. Lewis and Big Jim became synonymous, and to top it off they claimed Folsom's speeches featuring his mother's recipe for desanding turnip greens, were made to appeal to ignoramuses and morons. In fact they illustrated the limited political grasp of Folsom's supporters with a story of an old hillbilly who came to town and was asked who he was going to support for governor. Whereupon the old fellow replied that he didn't know that but two were running—a fellow named Folsom and Big Jim—but he was for Big Jim all the way. Instead of being indignant at this thrust, the farmers decided this was a pretty good joke and told it wherever they got together.

But the old hoovey failed to work. The burr head and bloody shirt has lost its charm. Big Jim rolled in with the biggest majority ever given a governor in Alabama. An old farmer writing to his county paper summed up the sentiment pretty well by saying, "You can't stir us up with that rot any more. Those striking communistic union fellows are our own boys and girls who have gone to town to work, and are just trying to get a raise."

Here, however, is the \$64 question. The A. F. of L. indorsed no candidate. The vice presidents of the state federation personally indorsed different candidates, usually the candidate running from his district, and thus split, hopelessly, our strength. The three industrial counties, where our largest membership is, went to the opposition, although Jefferson County finally slipped into the Folsom column by a small majority. This, in a race involving a genuine liberal and active backer of labor against a politician who has for thirty years been a member of a machine who has given organized labor a dirty deal on every occasion. Can someone tell me why?

There is no news of moment at present from our local. Attendance is good but could be better. I did notice in the JOURNAL and some Virginia papers where our old friend and associate, Joe McIntosh, was not esteemed or appreciated too well by the Virginia Electric Power Co. and even less so by the state governor, who dubbed Joe "inflammatory and irresponsible." Now isn't that too bad? Joe wasn't loved by power company executives here, but I was surprised at the "Old Dominion's" governor. Maybe he was afraid that he would awake some morning and his toaster wouldn't work.

DOYLE MCRAE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1013, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor: The regular business meeting held on May 6, 1946, was one of the best attended meetings that L. U. B-1013 had in many months. Many important local issues were on the agenda. They brought out much discussion; however, the main issue of the meeting was the election of delegates to the I.B.E.W. convention to be held in San Francisco, Calif., from

Sept. 1 to 13 inclusive. Brother F. S. Moore, past president and now international organizer, and Brother J. Edw. Blondin, president of our local were duly elected as delegates. Vice President Morris and former Recording Secretary E. St. Pierre, who recently returned from the armed services, were elected as alternates.

The vacation plan which was negotiated by our shop committee and the company was presented to the membership at this meeting for ratification which was unanimously accepted. The vacation plan is as follows:

All employees who on June 1, 1946, had been in the employ of the company six months to five years shall receive one week's vacation with pay based on average hourly earnings for forty hours per week.

All employees who on June 1, 1946, shall have been in the employ of the company five years or more shall receive two weeks' vacation with pay on the above-mentioned basis.

All employees who on June 1, 1946, have been in the employ of the company less than six months shall receive in lieu of a vacation 20 hours' pay on the aforementioned basis.

The entire plant will be closed for one week beginning August 5, 1946.

We hope to have news as interesting as we trust you will find this for the next issue of our very interesting paper regarding our unemployment compensation case which is to be held May 28-29.

FRANK PARZYCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: At our meeting of June 14, the principal order of business was the nomination of officers and members of the executive board to govern our local for the ensuing term. On June 28 the results of the election were as follows: president, John Creighton; vice president, Peter A. Riorden; recording secretary, William H. McIntyre; financial secretary, Frank Blum; treasurer, Edward L. Tross.

An opportunity has been given to each member to have his union dues deducted from his salary. As this is purely voluntary on your part the adoption of this method will establish your continued good standing in the local.

An interesting experiment was tried out recently on one of our transmission lines by freezing the cable to locate oil leaks. Through the use of liquid nitrogen, the oil in the cable can be frozen in 1½ hours. This test proved very satisfactory. Conduit work on a new line from Calumet to Roseland was started in the early part of June. When conditions permit our company intends to modernize the Edison and Marquette Buildings. The present elevators will be replaced by new advanced equipment, which will be fully automatic and signal controlled.

Brother Fred Mayerle, a lineman in O. H. District No. 1, retired on pension June 1, after thirty years of service. Fred was very popular with his co-workers who feted him with a swell farewell party.

We wish to extend our sincere sympathy to Brother Etherington on the loss of his mother, and to the family of Brother William Lock who passed to the Great Beyond on June 4. Bill was very congenial and well liked by all, and was employed as a breaker man in the overhead division. He was a veteran of World War I, and a member of Commonwealth Edison Post No. 118, American Legion, whose military service was furnished with Brother William E. Tobin in command.

Now that most of the critical labor disputes are settled amicably to the satisfaction of all concerned, it behooves us in the interest of all loyal union members, to hit the ball and start producing. It is my opinion that within a short time the improvements in new production methods should increase the output of industry well above prewar levels which will go a long way in stabilizing the bargaining rights we so zealously struggled for.

How is your garden—have you registered it?

W. H. MCINTYRE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: In my last report to the JOURNAL I signed off by writing,

"We shall carry on, and on, and on." Little did I realize that I would be carried on to the vice presidency of our local union by a majority vote over my opponent. As this happens to be our first election since we received our charter, everything went like clock work, and we were able to adjourn before 11 p. m. All the successful candidates have been notified in regards to their respective office and duty, and to be present at the installation at our next meeting in July. We have one meeting a month during the summer.

Now, Brothers, the news you have been waiting for—the result of our election! Introducing our new officers: Brothers Joseph A. Hammen, president; Reuben Sears, vice president; James T. Eves, financial secretary; Robert L. Walter, recording secretary; Louis H. Robinson, treasurer. Our new executive board: Brothers George Harman, George Murray, Henry Wise, William Taylor and J. T. Ducker. Judge of election was Brother Cornelius Huhn, ably assisted by his tellers, Brothers Kenneth Kammerer, George Kuper and Kenneth Kisiner. Splendid work, boys. Your officers will uphold the prestige of our organization—with the full cooperation from the members. So it behooves each and every one of us to attend meetings.

Now our flashy flashes: Our shop personnel is still dwindling to a low ebb. We hope after July 1 the men will be recalled as fast as jobs progress. Brothers Snow, Englert, Courtney, Kerper and a few others have been transferred to the yard maintenance gang. This writer and a few others have been transferred to the electronics shop where we shall cope with radar intricacies and other gadgets.

In reading through the JOURNAL, especially the letter from Local Union No. 28, Baltimore, by Kenneth Davis, press secretary, only 20 words covers a vast tribute to the late Brother Thomas J. Fagen. The paragraph: "To those who know thee not, no words can paint," etc. Well done, Ken, well done.

Another article by Brother "Tex" Hurley of Local Union No. 50, giving the low down on San Francisco, and the way he puts it over, who wouldn't like to go to "Frisco," eh? With best wishes to all the delegates on their journey, I hope they meet up with our delegates.

Before closing this letter Local Union No. B-1383 takes this opportunity to say a few words of appreciation, and extending our felicitations to the retiring officers who had a great part in shaping the future of our local union during the past two years. We now give them a rising vote of thanks.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1399, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: This is to introduce L. U. No. 1399 which is made up

of the shop and fields workers of three departments of the Commonwealth Edison Company. These three departments are service and repair, revenue protection, and meter. L. U. No. 1399 is one of the six locals, all I.B.E.W., on the Edison property. Although each of these locals operates as a completely independent unit, they maintain a joint board to insure cooperation and efficiency in all matters of mutual concern. It is a source of pride to 1399 that our president, Elmer Rogoski, is at this time serving as chairman of the joint board.

We are now in the process of preparing to negotiate a new contract embodying some changes in working conditions and a little more of that green rustling stuff to supplement the \$25 increase that the union obtained in October, 1945. In view of the fact that our present demands have not been turned down at this writing we will politely withhold all brickbats and say for publication that we have been living in comparative peace with our employer, only biting and gouging each other as provided for in the contract.

It so happens that our three departments were very heavily depleted by the armed services just prior to the advent of the union. We

are now signing plenty of ex-G.I.'s. Our observation has been that they are open minded and join quite readily. Welcome, men, it's your organization. Be active. The first step is to attend the meetings and speak your mind. Look what happened to me. I spoke at a meeting on the advisability of having a press secretary and the gavel-banger fixed me with his eye and quoth, "I will request Brother Baker to assume the press secretary's duties" meaning—Okay, Brother, you thought of it, you do it. See what I mean? Get active.

For the information of the new Brothers here is a list of the local officers: Elmer Rogoski, president; vice president temporarily vacant; Earl Dahlke, recording secretary; William McDonnell, financial secretary; A. Warnes, treasurer. Local board: E. Hamilton, M. Oas, G. Zuckweiler, E. McGivern, W. Vohling, F. Kelly, F. Ballwanz, and Floyd DuLaney. The last named doubles in brass as chairman of the board and chief steward of the revenue protection area of the local. These men all do their regular forty hours' work for the company and Lord knows how many hours of union work after that. Most of them eat, sleep, and breathe "Union." Among them are good speakers, organizers, negotiators and strategists. Together, they present a unit that is far removed from the newspaper version of union leadership.

Speaking of publications, the JOURNAL impresses us all as a mature publication whose editorials and articles are serious studies of matters affecting our mutual interests. Only—Crípes! Where do you get some of that poetry? Seriously though, Brother Hoover's offering, "Spring 1990," was so good that it shaded everything else. No doubt the rest of you poets are good electricians though. Now that I have demonstrated how to make friends and influence people, allow me (if you haven't deleted me) to continue. I am under special instruction from Brother Rogoski to express appreciation for the reprint of Brother Cruikshank's medical-labor speech. Our mutual wish was that we could have been present to observe the reactions of his audience of doctors. Did any of them faint? And if so, did anyone rise and say, "Is there a doctor in the house?"

One of the most reassuring things about the JOURNAL is the letters of the various press secretaries, because they remind us that this continent contains many people who think as we do and resent the things that we resent. This knowledge bolsters us and helps strengthen our beliefs. I like to read an article from Florida, with another next to it coming from California, and nearby, another from Canada, each of them managing to say something that touches a responsive chord.

STEVE BAKER, P. S.

SECOND QUARTER MEETING

(Continued from page 297)

	Card No.	Formerly No. of L. U. No.
I. O. McGrew, Eugene C.	1332	134
I. O. Schleich, Bruno O.	241974	501
L. U.		
3 Day, John Joseph	196252	
17 Donohue, Frank J.	28451	
58 Short, Newton B.	136721	
352 Kramb, Fred C.	180255	
515 Christian, J. M.	389298	

Each and all of the foregoing applicants having presented the required proof to support the claim that they are of pension age, and the records of the I. B. E. W. showing that they have the necessary membership standing, it is ordered that their names be placed on the Brotherhood pension roll; their pension to be paid when they have signed and presented their withdrawal cards.

The application for pension of William Louis Aldrich, L. U. No. 134, card No. 569340, is denied because he has not become of pension age.

The applications for pension of Steve F. Cronin, L. U. No. 902, card No. 479096, and James Griffin, I. O. member, card No. 262299, are denied because of insufficient membership standing.

The application of Charles Wade, L. U. No. 2, card No. 381109, for a correction in his birth record is denied because of lack of proper proof to justify a change in his birth record.

The application of C. H. Ellis, L. U. No. 403, card No. 382067, for reinstatement of standing back to 1923 in the I. B. E. W., is denied.

The evidence submitted in the appeal of Byron E. Scott, L. U. No. 531, from the decision of International President Brown, was gone over by the council, and we find that the decision rendered was in accordance with the International Constitution; therefore the appeal is denied.

The council reviewed the evidence presented in the case of G. Chevalier, L. U. No. 561, who appealed from the decision rendered by International President Brown. We find nothing in the evidence presented to warrant a change in the decision; therefore the decision of International President Brown is sustained.

The application of Joseph Cohen, L. U. No. 3, card No. 592528, for a correction in his birth record, is denied because of lack of proper proof to justify a change in his birth record.

The appeal of L. U. No. 1085 against the decision of International President Brown, in favor of L. U. No. 3, is, because of the loss of the original appeal papers, referred to International President Brown, who is requested to return the case to International Vice President Walker with instructions that he endeavor to clear up this case as outlined to him by the International President under date of July 24, 1942.

D. W. Tracy and C. F. Preller, the committee on audit, reported that they had examined the report as submitted by the auditors for the first quarter of 1946, and found that all accounts checked and all records were in order. The report of the committee was approved, and the audit was ordered placed on file.

John K. Lapham, representative of the building maintenance electricians, and Nat Chadwick, representative of the motor repair men, armature winders and route men, who are members of Local Union No. B-3, appeared before the council. Lapham discussed the problems and advantages of organizing workers employed as electrical maintenance men in office buildings, industrial buildings, lofts, hotels, residential buildings, etc. He stated that it has been his experience that the men organized into the I. B. E. W., the long-standing members, the local union, and the industry have all benefited materially and substantially through widespread organization of maintenance electricians in New York City, and requested that steps be taken to organize maintenance electrical workers throughout the country, so that the lack of standards and low wages which are paid to men performing this important electrical service will be thoroughly organized and those existing conditions thereby corrected.

Chadwick discussed the problems, advantages and the necessity of organizing the men employed in the motor and control equipment, repair and service branch of the electrical industry, and submitted data to demonstrate the important key position that this branch of the electrical industry holds in American industry. He suggested that the local unions throughout the Brotherhood be advised of the importance of thoroughly organizing this industry and calling

Save hard LABOR and MATERIAL by learning to MEASURE CORRECTLY, and BEND pipe to FIT, without TRIAL and REBENDING.

Second Printing of Precision
CONDUIT BENDING
by Juan Boas

Now ready — Price \$1.50

Mail Coupon and M. O. to

J. BOAS, 2054 E. 47th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Please send copy of "P.C.B."

Name _____

Address _____

to the attention of the local unions that the employers in the motor and control equipment, repair and service should be well organized locally and nationally throughout the United States and Canada.

These two questions were discussed at length with the International President and International Secretary, and it has been the policy of the I. O. to advise and urge local unions to organize those fields, showing them the importance of so doing. Apparently some local unions do not want to extend their present activities. It was the opinion of the International Executive Council that locals should be strongly urged and assisted in complete organization of this field.

Pre-fabricated homes and precision-built homes were discussed at length. The council recommends to the officers and to all local unions that all the electrical work installed at the fabrication plant shall be done by a registered electrical contractor, who shall pay the prevailing building trades' wage rate (where the homes are to be erected, or the building trades' rate of the locality where the plant is located—which ever is the higher shall be the wage rate.)

Where homes are erected in other local union jurisdiction, away from the fabrication plant, the electrical contractor shall contact the local union in whose jurisdiction these types of homes are to be erected, and abide by the regulations and working rules of that local union.

The local union in whose jurisdiction the fabricating plant is located, and whose members are installing the electrical work, shall have their members put an I. B. E. W. label (construction label) as furnished by the International Office, at the meter location; the label to be put on after the painting, and before the home leaves the fabricating plant.

In the above plan we can assure the public that all the electrical work will be done in accordance with electrical code rules.

After International President Brown, International Secretary Bugnizet and the Council members had reported on their activities in their respective fields and districts since the last meeting, and having disposed of all business which came before it, the council adjourned sine die.

D. A. MANNING,
Secretary.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
Chairman.

I.B.E.W. STOPS RAIDS

(Continued from page 289)

that home that may be a source of danger, perhaps even death . . . why all this furor about cost? Who is behind it, and WHY?

Armored Cable Permits Grounding of Any Electrical Appliance

This is vital for safety. When fully grounded, a defect in the circuit will immediately blow a fuse, eliminating all danger. For example, take the case of an electric washer in a basement laundry. Unless it is properly grounded, the motor may become grounded to the frame, the whole machine becoming "live". Whoever might touch it would suffer shock—perhaps electrocution. 110 volts can . . . and frequently does . . . KILL!

Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable Presents Definite Fire Hazards

The twine and paper inner wrapping in such cable burns from the touch of a lighted match! Fine protection indeed! It is a known fact that rats and mice will chew upon it. This, of course, is impossible with armored cable.

These Fire Loss Statistics Are Significant

Our nation fire loss totals 450 millions of dollars annually. Of this staggering sum, electrical fire loss, the greatest single fire loss, accounts for 70 millions or 15½ per cent of the total.

In Milwaukee electrically-caused fires account for only 6 per cent of the total fire loss. In some cities this percentage soars as high as 35 per cent. Certainly these figures show Milwaukee's codes have done a pretty good job of fire prevention!

Because of its splendid record Milwaukee enjoys the lowest insurance rates of any major city. Do we want to spoil that record and pay higher insurance rates . . . with no compensating savings whatsoever?

What Has Happened in Rural Wisconsin Areas Where Non-Metallic Cable Is Permitted?

A spokesman for the Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance reports that its use has been a decided disappointment. In barns where temperature was subject to change and where there was more or less ammonia, the corrosion at contact points became quite a serious hazard. This official says it surely is not the safety covering they were led to believe would answer all the requirements. Fire losses are up 14 per cent. There has been a loss of 371 barns, 18 per cent, due to electrical wiring—a total loss of \$2,600,000.

More and more farmers are looking with disfavor upon this inferior type of wiring.

Who Bears the Responsibility for Faulty Wiring?

Electric power companies cannot connect service without local inspection department authority. Where no inspection department exists an affidavit showing that the wiring complies with the Wisconsin code is all that is required. The power company's responsibility ends right there! But the contractor's responsibility continues right on! We, as contractors, who KNOW safety factors in electrical wiring, do not wish the responsibility for methods we know are inadequate.

* * *

The public is entitled to the TRUE FACTS in this controversy. We feel that, unfortunately, much of the publicity appearing in the press has given the wrong impression.

Why should good restrictions be set aside? What good reason can there possibly be for jeopardizing the safety of thousands of Milwaukeeans?

Safety minded Milwaukeeans will be waiting with keen interest to see how their Common Council will act on this important issue.

Mr. Milwaukee Alderman! What are YOU going to do?

WAGE POLICY

(Continued from page 294)

which will be followed by other things, are all part of a process of letting the nation know the facts. Then we shall have the joyful sight of honorable members of the House of Commons having to face the hard and sometimes inconvenient facts, which His Majesty's Ministers have got to face anyway in private. I am all in favor of the process of facing and wrestling with hard and unfortunate facts being shared in common by all members of Parliament, and not merely by the members on the treasury bench.

So it is in the field of wages policy. In many trade disputes, there is an argument on a demand by workpeople for an increase, or a demand by employers for a reduction, and one side says, "You can afford it," and the other says, "We cannot." In too many of these cases the facts are not known. Moreover, when we come to general wages policy, often the wider facts are not known as to within what limits we can adjust wages, without getting into an inflationary spiral, or without causing economic disturbance. Therefore, our first point as a contribution to wages policy is that, so far as we are concerned, we shall take all practicable steps to let the parties to the argument know the indisputable facts. That, in itself, will be a very important contribution. It may be that as the years pass, we shall be able to say enough to enable it to be established and agreed that arguments about wages are circumscribed within certain elastic considerations, but circumscribed nevertheless by limitations of facts.

The next question is whether when those limitations are settled the Government are to step in, and say to employers, "You must put wages up by so much," or to the trade unions, "You must not demand more than so much," or "You must accept a reduction"? Are we to tell particular trades and industries, or particular employers, what the wages should be? I do not think we are anywhere near that point yet, and I do not know that we had better be near it. I am all for everybody knowing the size of the cake, and letting the discussion be directed to an argument about what is within the cake, but I do not think we are heading for the state to take a hand in fixing wages for particular trades or industries, at any rate more than it is pushed or kicked into doing so.

If ever we get a complete socialist state, it will be another matter. Even then, there will be some argument about it. It may not be free from discussion. But we are not there yet, and we are not going to be there for some time. (Honorable members: "Hear, hear.") I am talking about a complete socialist state. Anyway, I would say to honorable members opposite, do not be too comforted, because we are making

"JIFFY" SOLDER POT*Swinging Cup—No Spilled Solder***TRIAL OFFER**

Send \$1.50 with this ad to

CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6

*"The Original Jiffy Line"***Money Back if Not Satisfactory**

reasonable speed—I understood it was strongly complained about.

It is all going according to plan so far. We are not there yet, but we have established in this country, I think, perhaps, with more success than almost any other country in the world, very good machinery for bargaining about wages between employers and employed. It goes ahead with a remarkable degree of good sense—anyway, good temper, and, to a great extent, good sense—and decisions are arrived at amicably, while the Ministry of Labour are ready to take a helpful part now and again. I do not know that we should be wise to take this process of bargaining out of their hands and try meticulously to fix wages, as a matter of state organization, but we can help to see that the economic facts are known, and that, I think, would be distinctly helpful.

The Government fully recognize the importance of ensuring that wages settlements—and here the state has an interest—do not upset or thwart the national economic plans, and it is actively considering ways and means of meeting the situation. Indeed, the state published a White Paper during the war on these issues and the economic doctrines behind them. The Government is confident that our purpose can best be achieved without destroying the constitutional method which has been worked out in industry. The problem will be solved by fuller information, good will and good sense, and it is being tackled in that spirit. . . .

SAN FRANCISCO

(Continued from page 287)

The gripman is the fellow who works the long vertical lever at the front of the car. He yanks violently on the bell cord, and mutters unprintable things under his breath when some motorist takes a needless chance or a pedestrian tries with almost complete success to get himself run over.

Stay on the car. Ride up the steep hill to the Fairmont Hotel and down the other side to the Spanish quarter at Broadway. Farther along, you will slip through the Italian section of North Beach. Get off the car at the end of the line and, after asking directions of the conductor, walk a couple of blocks to Fisherman's Wharf.

Here you can watch them boil live crabs in large iron kettles right on the sidewalks. You can breathe the tangy fragrance of the sea, and you can see the little blue and white fishing boats anchored at the wharf. There are seafood restaurants galore. If you like seafood, try cioppino. This tasty dish—crab, shrimp and clams stewed in a heavenly wine sauce, was invented in San Francisco. Try the dish by all means. If you don't like it, you have my permission to sue Charley Foehn.

There are other cable car lines in town, and you should ride them all. The little Toonervilles climb straight up the steepest

hills. They never get out of breath, and from them you get views that challenge description.

Chinatown is a must! Grant Avenue, a quaint narrow little street, is the main thoroughfare. Once upon a time, it was called Dupont Street in the days of slave girls, high-binders, tong wars, hatchet men and opium dens. In those days, it was dimly illuminated with gaslights, and sinister dangers lurked around every dark corner.

The fire changed much of that, and "uplifters" finished the job. They installed ornamental electric light standards on the corners and changed the name of the street to Grant Avenue. But the orange and blue balconies are still there, the top floor temples and the pagoda roofs. And while you visit the curio stores, don't fail to glance into the chemists shops with their lacquered drawers of herbs and ground sea horse.

Poke your nose into the corner butcher shop, and if you survive the initial whiff, look around at the strange merchandise, dried eels, ducks flattened like they were run over by a steam roller, whole roast pig and squid. Visit the goldsmith's shop and stop in at one of the Oriental theaters while a Chinese stock company is playing. In the shops you will see glass jars of lichee nuts and sugar coated coconut and candied melon rind and ginger sweets. Chinese candy. Try some.

Maybe you will want to sample real Chinese food instead of the so-called Chinese-American dishes. O. K. But remember, please, that I didn't suggest it! Not me! If you insist, go right ahead. Down a flight of steps; at first glance the place looks like a barber shop, and everyone eats with his hat on. The food is strange—exotic—chopped spareribs in pineapple syrup, steamed prawns, breaded duck—but—Charley says it's your party—don't blame him. And when the China boy comes to take your order, tell him what you want in plain accents. Don't try to talk what you think is pidgin English. Chances are that he is a graduate of U. C., class of '42.

You will want to see the Barbary Coast—or what is left of it. The heart of the "Coast" was a single block on Pacific Street between Columbus and Montgomery. The whole area, of course, was dotted with "boy-meets-girl-parlors", but the world-famous saloons and dance halls were concentrated along both sides of this block-long hot-spot. Those were the days when San Francisco gloried in the title of "wickedest city in the world". Today, there is a neon arch at either end of the block which says: "International Settlement". Night clubs in the now completely remodeled buildings, where lurid history was once made, offer comparatively anaemic entertainment.

There are many other things you will wish to see, many other places you will want to visit: Golden Gate Park, Seal Rocks, the Cliff House, our two suspension bridges and Mission Dolores. These places will wait, but the I.B.E.W. Convention won't, so I must get around to it here.

The Convention will meet in the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco's famous Civic Center. Your host will be Local 6, whose widely known Business Manager, Charley Foehn, is working literally around the clock arranging the details to insure for you a comfortable and happy visit. Charley regrets that Local 6 does not have at this time an imposing four-story place that it can call "home". But we do have a start on it; we have already purchased a very desirable lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Valencia Streets.

Should you feel so inclined, you might drive down that way and pay your respects to the rusty secondhand automobiles that practically infest the location. Come to think of it, if we become too closely pressed in the matter of hotel accommodations, and if Charley Foehn runs out of bedrooms and kitchen chairs, we might arrange (at reduced rates, of course)

for you to sleep in one of the aforesaid rusty machines.

And now, let me say "Au Revoir"—but I'll be seeing you.

LABOR SUPPLY ADEQUATE

(Continued from page 291)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that of the nearly 1.9 million workers to be needed at the 1946 peak, 46 per cent must be semi-skilled and unskilled workers for which the potential supply greatly exceeds any predictable requirements. Excluding superintendents and clerks, something over half the total (984,000) must be skilled workers, a fourth (471,000) must be journeymen carpenters. In 1942, the estimated number of skilled workers in eight of the important trades and in all the others together compared as follows with new construction requirements at peak in 1946:

Occupations	1946	1942
	requirements on new construction	employment on all construction ¹
All skilled workers	984,000	1,147,000
Bricklayers	75,000	86,000
Carpenters	471,000	512,000
Construction machinery operators	47,000	87,000
Electricians	43,000	52,000
Lathers	12,000	14,000
Painters, decorators and glaziers	102,000	84,000
Plasterers	44,000	38,000
Plumbers and Steamfitters	79,000	103,000
All other skilled workers	111,000	171,000

¹ Including minor building repairs.

The 1942 employed and skilled labor force on all construction would be enough and to spare for the 1946 new construction program, except in the case of two trades—the painters and the plasterers. In these trades, the deficit amounts to 24,000 workers, 18,000 among the painters alone. If the characteristics of the construction being undertaken in 1942 are taken into account, however, it is easily seen that many more painters and plasterers were undoubtedly available though not being used in the construction industry. Painters and plasterers are employed largely in building, but most particularly in residential work. This type of work was at low ebb in 1942. On the other hand, while the industrial and military building program was at its height at this time, painters and decorators and plasterers were not likely to be employed in anything like the numbers that a commensurate residential building and repair program would require. Barracks, huge refineries, shipyard shops and ways, large aircraft assembly plants, and ordnance works require a minimum of plastering compared with structural steel and concrete work and carpentry, and though requiring painting, decorative treatment customary in residential and considerable nonresidential building was omitted.

The size of the 1942 skilled labor force on construction is only temporary insurance against shortage. Unless new workers are introduced constantly into the journeymen ranks through apprenticeship, serious shortage in any of the trades on which the builders are counting may

yet occur because of retirement and death of skilled workers or their transfer to other industries.

In anticipation of this danger, there is now in progress a nation-wide campaign on the part of construction and building trade associations, the building trades unions, and the Apprentice Training Service of the United States Department of Labor, working together, to expand the number of apprentice-training systems and programs over the country and add materially to the number of apprentices being indentured. The success of this cooperative effort has already been remarkable.

A somewhat incomplete count shows a minimum of 30,000 building trades apprentices on active file by the end of April 1946. From the last of August 1944 to the end of April 1946, the number of apprentice systems had almost doubled (from 771 to 1,457) and the number of subscribing contractors had risen over 2½ times (from 11,189 to 29,762). During the first 4 months of this year, alone, there has been a jump of 30 percent in the number of registered systems and 36 percent in the number of co-operating establishments. By the end of April nearly 5,700 contractors were apprenticing workers in the painting trades, over 6,400 in the wood-working trades, 5,600 in the pipe trades, 4,100 in the electrical trades, 2,100 in sheet metal, and 4,300 in the trowel trades. The numbers are rising daily.

Veterans constitute nine-tenth of the new apprentices hired in recent months. Indenture of veterans under approved systems of apprenticeship has been greatly speeded by General Omar N. Bradley's official recognition of Joint Apprenticeship Committees as accredited agencies for training veterans under the G. I. Bill and Public Law 16, 78th Congress (providing training for service-incurred disabled veterans). But further than this, employers and labor unions together, recognizing their duty toward the veteran and the need for expanding the industry's skilled labor force, have been waiving the usual age limitations, allowing credit for previous experience and education, whether secured in or out of the service, and allowing more rapid advancement to individuals on account of demonstrated exceptional ability.

Analysis of 94 new building trades apprenticeship standards received from local areas at the Federal Apprenticeship Training Service office during January 1946, showed the following provisions in the indicated proportions:

- 48 percent provided for maximum age exemptions
- 88 percent allowed credit for previous experience and education
- 10 percent allowed more rapid advancement on account of demonstrated exceptional ability, and
- 14 percent provided that class attendance in related instruction be paid for during working hours

In the case of the age exemption, the usual practice is to consider applicant servicemen as the same age they were when they entered military service.

It may be assumed that the percentages shown above are the minimum, since the practices mentioned are frequently introduced after the basic standards have been reported and, while reflected in minutes, are not written into the registered standards. In many areas, in fact, though the reported ratio of the number of apprentices allowed to total number of journeymen remains the same, apprentices have actually been hired in much greater numbers, in some cases to the extent of doubling the allowed quota.

The fact is that the skilled labor force in the building trades is expanding at an increasing rate. What is more, there are indications of an attempt on the part of some of the existing locals to overlook temporarily rules that may prevent speediest operations of the skilled workers already on the job. Most striking of all is the agreement announced January 13 between the Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Indus-

(Continued on page 315)

IN MEMORIAM

Henry Brown, L. U. No. 2

Initiated May 7, 1926

William Geiss, L. U. No. 2

Initiated October 22, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and sincere regret that Local Union B-2 records the deaths of Brothers Henry Brown and William Geiss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to their bereaved families; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this letter be published in the Electrical Workers Journal and a copy sent to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in humble silence for one minute, paying tribute to their memory, and that our charter be draped for the period of 30 days.

ED MERRITT,
ARTHUR SAND,
HILLIS PATISON,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

A. C. Lynde, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 14, 1918

C. E. Turner, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 23, 1937

Dan McDonald, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 27, 1924

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9, of the I. B. E. W., records the death of its three members whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known to the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men for the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

SAM GUY,
DANIEL E. CONNELLEY,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Thomas J. Hogan, L. U. No. 11

Initiated June 5, 1936

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 11, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas J. Hogan; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

P. E. BIRLEW,
M. E. QUICK,
E. E. MECHAM,

Pasadena, Calif.

Committee

James A. Johnston, L. U. No. 16

Initiated April 29, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-16, record the death of Brother James A. Johnston on May 21, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, one sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE J. MORROW,
H. L. MESSEX,
RALPH HARPE,

Evansville, Ind.

Committee

Marius Leth, L. U. No. 22

Initiated March 3, 1926

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, on May 12, 1946, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Marius Leth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy sent to

our official Journal for publication, and our charter draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ARTHUR F. ALMEN,
OTTO C. JOHNSON,
L. W. ROPER,

Omaha, Neb.

Committee

Fabian W. Nyman, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-23, I.B.E.W., mourn the passing of Brother Fabian W. Nyman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,

St. Paul, Minn.

Welfare Chairman

Herbert J. McGough, L. U. No. 43

Reinitiated June 2, 1938

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-43, record the passing of Brother Herbert J. McGough, a worthy member of this local union for many years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the wife and family of Brother McGough; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE

George E. Morris, L. U. No. 50

Initiated March 3, 1919

Clifford F. Cohagan, L. U. No. 50

Initiated April 12, 1939

With a sincere wish that we could be of greater assistance to the families of our departed Brothers, George E. Morris and Clifford F. Cohagan.

We, the members of Local Union B-50, however, hereby express to them our heartfelt sympathy and declare it to be our desire to show our appreciation and acknowledgment of their years of association and membership in this local union by presenting to their families a copy of this testimonial, by spreading a copy of same upon our minutes, and by forwarding a copy to our official Journal for publication.

A life fulfilled

A departed soul

And God has willed

That he reach his goal.

Done this 8th day of May in the year of our Lord 1946.

EDGAR S. HURLEY,
N. COATES,
WM. COOK,

Oakland, Calif.

Committee

Franz Goetsch, L. U. No. 51

Initiated August 3, 1937

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that the members of Local Union B-51 record the death of Brother Franz Goetsch.

He was a man with many friends, and will long be remembered by those with whom he worked.

We extend to the family our deepest sympathy. We resolve that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

J. J. RICHARDSON,
FRANK MASON,
JOHN PELL,
E. L. MILLER,
E. G. DILL,

Bloomington, Ill.

Committee

Frank Donnelly, L. U. No. 52

Initiated January 19, 1925 in L. U. No. 233

It is with deep sorrow and sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 52, record the passing of our friend and fellow member, Frank Donnelly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our profound sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

LOUIS VEHLING,

Newark, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Larry W. Gardner, L. U. No. 55

Initiated February 5, 1934

It is with sorrow and great regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 55, record the death of our friend and Brother, Larry W. Gardner, on May 19, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 55, extend our sincerest sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy to the official Journal for publication.

LEWIS H. MOORE,
VINCE NEUWOEHNER,

Des Moines, Ia.

Committee

Fred W. Nesbitt, L. U. No. 65

Initiated December 1, 1922

Walter H. Backus, L. U. No. 65

Initiated July 26, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, mourn the passing of Brothers Fred W. Nesbitt and Walter H. Backus; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

WM. J. CONROY,
A. C. STEVENS, JR.,
ARTHUR S. HOAR,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

N. D. Calloway, L. U. No. 66

Initiated December 7, 1939

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, N. D. Calloway, who died on April 14, 1946; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Calloway, Local Union B-66 has lost a true and loyal member; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

J. C. EPPERSON,
L. M. ELLIOTT,
L. L. COOPER,

Houston, Texas

Committee

L. P. Heath, L. U. No. 77

Initiated December 16, 1940

Albert Hatcher, L. U. No. 77

Initiated August 6, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the passing of our Brothers, L. P. Heath and Albert Hatcher; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

DON SEBELIST,
AL MAJOR,
WESLEY WILLIAMS,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

T. B. Campbell, L. U. No. 84

Initiated May 22, 1939

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-84, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, T. B. Campbell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of Brother Campbell, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

W. C. BOWMAN,
A. C. SCOTT,
W. R. WILSON,

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee

John W. Hoy, L. U. No. 110

Initiated May 17, 1920

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, John W. Hoy, on May 22, 1946.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our min-

utes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

LAWRENCE DUFFY,
GEORGE DEMPSEY,
CHAS. R. BRETT,

St. Paul, Minn. Committee

Wesley W. Agler, L. U. No. 124

Initiated December 4, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 124, record the passing of our Brother, Wesley W. Agler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory in expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his family.

JOHN J. AMMACHER,
OLIVER W. BELK,
HERMAN GOODFARB,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Foy O. Rogers, L. U. No. 125

Initiated December 22, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-125, record the passing of our Brother, Foy O. Rogers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

KIRK W. SOULE,
FLOYD D. PARKER,
DWIGHT SWANSON,

Portland, Ore. Committee

J. M. Foshee, L. U. No. 136

Initiated November 17, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-136, record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, J. M. Foshee, on May 11, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. W. HARVES,

Birmingham, Ala. Recording Secretary

Gene Martin, L. U. No. 180

Initiated May 8, 1941

It is with great regret that this local records the passing of our Brother, Gene Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, an expression of our regret be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy of this resolution be printed in the Electrical Workers Journal.

ANDREW LOW,

President

WM. C. GREEN,

Financial Secretary

PAUL OLDHAM,

Recording Secretary

Vallejo, Calif.

William F. Zerr, L. U. No. 263

Initiated August 8, 1939

It is with much sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-263, are called upon to record the passing of our friend and Brother, William F. Zerr; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

HARRY A. BRADLEY,
FRED RUH,
EDW. J. SIMPSON,
RAY J. FESSLER,

Dubuque, Iowa Committee

Harry W. Johnson, L. U. No. 292

Initiated May 17, 1937

Gust A. Halverson, L. U. No. 292

Initiated July 21, 1936

Richard Agnes, L. U. No. 292

Initiated January 19, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-292, record the passing of Brothers Harry W. Johnson, Gust A. Halverson and Richard Agnes; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to their memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sym-

pathy to the families of our late Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-292 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to their memory.

E. J. CONWAY,

Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward Henry Rouviere, L. U. No. 304

Initiated August 12, 1937

In the hour of sadness which accompanied the passing of life from this earth, members of Local Union No. B-304 record the passing of Brother Edward Henry Rouviere with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for his bereaved family and friends.

We therefore in meeting assembled stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to his memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to his family and The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Recording Secretary

Topeka, Kans.

Fred M. Campbell, L. U. No. 357

Initiated October 16, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-357, record the passing of our Brother, Fred M. Campbell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

LEON R. ELKINS,
LEX A. SHIELDS,
ED SAFFORD,

Committee

Las Vegas, Nev.

Albert Johnson, L. U. No. 378

Initiated September 8, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 378, record the passing of Brother Albert Johnson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

KENNETH H. GUENTHER,

Recording Secretary

Wausau, Wis.

Hennagan A. Kidd, L. U. No. 386

Initiated November 4, 1937, in L. U. No. 17

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 386, record the death of Hennagan A. Kidd.

Brother Kidd lost his life in the line of duty on May 19, 1946. His passing takes from our local union an honest worker, good member, and great friend; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his family, who were his very life; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy written into the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

FRANK McKEE,
I. V. WHITE,
W. E. DeVANIE,

Committee

Texarkana, Ark.

F. A. J. Harris, L. U. No. 406

Initiated December 2, 1944

It is with deepest regret that the membership of Local Union No. 406 records the death of our Brother, F. A. J. Harris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most sincere sympathy for the loss of our respected member; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

K. COCKBURN,

Secretary

Stratford, Ont.

John Brack Koontz, L. U. No. 407

Initiated February 11, 1945

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on June 18, 1946, called to eternal rest our worthy

Brother, John Brack Koontz, after a short period of illness; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relations our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our regular meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the membership, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of our departed Brother.

G. T. RICHEY,

Treasurer

Greensboro, N. C.

O. E. Agard, L. U. No. 453

Initiated December 10, 1940

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-453, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother O. E. Agard, whom Almighty God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas the passing of Brother Agard has deprived L. U. No. B-453 of a true and loyal member; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand in silent tribute for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

L. Z. EATON,
JAMES E. DUTTON,
C. W. SHERIDAN,

Committee

Springfield, Mo.

C. E. Coley, L. U. No. 474

Initiated October 24, 1913

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-474 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the death of Brother C. E. Coley.

"Charlie" has long been a faithful member and was liked and respected by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

C. R. SEATON,
SHANDS MORGAN,
LESTER PAULK,

Committee

Memphis, Tenn.

R. J. Burnett, L. U. No. 481

Initiated June 3, 1925

We, the members of Local Union No. 481, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother R. J. Burnett; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourns his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY CREASEY,

Financial Secretary

Indianapolis, Ind.

Frank Reiter, L. U. No. 501

Initiated April 21, 1916

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 501, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the death of Brother Frank Reiter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,

Press Secretary

Yonkers, N. Y.

Edward W. Keers, L. U. No. 550

Initiated December 12, 1944

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-550, record the untimely death of our Brother, Edward W. Keers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-550, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

EARL RIGGINS,

Recording Secretary

Gary, Ind.

W. P. Bradley, L. U. No. 558*Initiated July 17, 1936*

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 558, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. P. Bradley, who passed away May 8, 1946.

Whereas L. U. No. 558 has lost in the passing of Brother Bradley one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

GEORGE E. JACKSON

Sheffield, Ala.

Barney Lee Bain, L. U. No. 611*Initiated June 6, 1945*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Barney Lee Bain, who died May 8, 1946; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Bain Local Union No. 611 has lost a true and loyal member; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

ELMER ZEMKE,Business Manager
Albuquerque, N. M.**Ralph F. Hendrix, L. U. No. 613***Initiated February 16, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-613, mourn the passing of Brother Ralph F. Hendrix; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

**ROBERT S. EDWARDS,
H. B. BARBER,
P. M. CHRISTIAN,**Committee
Atlanta, Ga.**William G. Schreier, L. U. No. 663***Initiated May 28, 1937***Paul Zastrow, L. U. No. 663***Initiated March 26, 1941*

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, record the death of our Brothers, William G. Schreier and Paul Zastrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by standing in silence at the meeting of the local and that our charter be draped for a period of sixty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

OLIVER J. LARKIN,Recording Secretary
Milwaukee, Wis.**W. P. Britain, L. U. No. 716***Initiated December 18, 1940***E. J. Anderson, L. U. No. 716***Initiated November 4, 1936***Archer E. Hill, L. U. No. 716***Initiated November 18, 1925*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved Brothers, W. P. Britain, E. J. Anderson, and Archer E. Hill; and

Whereas by their deaths the local union has lost true and loyal union Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members in meeting assembled stand in silent tribute to their memories, extend to their bereaved families our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent their bereaved families, a copy to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

**G. I. LAWSON,
ALLEN GUYNES,
C. WAGNER,**Committee
Houston, Texas**Thomas Herschell Walker, L. U. No. 752***Initiated December 1, 1943*

We, the members of Local Union No. 752 of

Houston, Texas, record the passing of our Brother, T. H. Walker, with sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

**P. A. ALEXANDER,
LAKE FLAGG,
J. S. MEADOWS,**Committee
Houston, Texas**Hubert C. Babbitt, L. U. No. 763***Initiated February 19, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-763, of the I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Hubert C. Babbitt, who passed away May 4, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-763, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. J. PORTER,Recording Secretary
Omaha, Nebr.**Ross Bates, L. U. No. 798***Initiated April 1, 1919*

With deep regret members of Local Union No. 798 record the sudden departure of our true friend, esteemed member and co-worker, Brother Ross Bates.

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute, our charter be draped for a period of thirty (30) days in his memory and that we express our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family, also that a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

C. NELSON,Recording Secretary
Chicago, Ill.**Daniel H. Smith, L. U. No. 908***Initiated September 28, 1945*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 908, record the passing of Brother Daniel H. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

GILBERT PHILLIPS,Recording Secretary
Greenville, S. C.**Michael Strukus, L. U. No. 1175***Initiated May 7, 1946*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1175, record the passing of our Brother, Michael Strukus, who died on June 12, 1946, during the performance of his duties as a lineman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body assembled in meeting, stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the wife and family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1175, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1175 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect to our departed Brother.

SERAPHIN RANDO,Secretary
Essex, Conn.**Jerry Genovese, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated June 1, 1942***E. W. Rodgers, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated August 1, 1944***John H. Urbais, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated February 1, 1942***B. W. Hiltner, L. U. No. 1245***Initiated May 1, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. B-1245 record the passing of Brothers Jerry Genovese, E. W. Rodgers, John H. Urbais, and B. W. Hiltner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express the deepest sympathy to their families and assure them we share their sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of thirty days in respect to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication.

CHARLES W. MASON,Business Manager
San Francisco, Calif.**DEATH CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1946**

L. U.	Name	Amount
3	Fred A. Holt.....	\$650.00
156	Calvin O. Wright.....	650.00
752	Thomas H. Walker.....	475.00
18	J. C. McCulloch.....	1,000.00
77	R. L. Merwin.....	1,000.00
595	R. M. Vieux.....	1,000.00
16	J. A. Johnston.....	650.00
66	N. D. Calloway.....	825.00
I. O. (77)	A. Hatcher.....	1,000.00
I. O. (302)	S. F. Greer.....	300.00
I. O. (184)	H. H. Stone.....	825.00
11	S. Tylksley.....	300.00
649	P. S. Burney.....	650.00
328	H. Thorpe.....	1,000.00
110	J. H. Hoy.....	1,000.00
995	C. D. Dudley.....	1,000.00
763	H. C. Babbitt.....	650.00
798	R. C. Bates.....	1,000.00
611	B. L. Bain.....	300.00
3	P. J. Brown.....	825.00
3	J. F. Corcoran.....	1,000.00
3	William M. Smith.....	1,000.00
76	R. J. Slater.....	650.00
I. O. (103)	J. E. Whitehouse.....	1,000.00
6	J. E. Phelan.....	1,000.00
164	C. A. Vallean.....	1,000.00
175	A. Hutcheson.....	1,000.00
95	H. W. Scripture.....	1,000.00
77	L. P. Heath.....	1,000.00
6	A. C. Olson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (295)	J. E. Genevay.....	650.00
I. O. (40)	A. T. Aton.....	1,000.00
734	F. J. Ward.....	1,000.00
1393	J. C. Fergot.....	1,000.00
I. O. (1025)	R. J. Montgomery.....	1,000.00
762	J. W. Bender.....	825.00
23	F. W. Nymen.....	1,000.00
663	W. B. Schreier.....	1,000.00
3	G. M. Gregory.....	1,000.00
716	E. J. Anderson.....	1,000.00
922	F. J. Missall.....	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	F. W. Swatski.....	1,000.00
6	J. Barrett.....	1,000.00
I. O. (864)	L. M. Millelot.....	1,000.00
716	A. E. Hill.....	1,000.00
520	L. E. Purnell.....	1,000.00
35	F. W. Flanagan.....	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	A. B. Euing.....	1,000.00
55	L. W. Gardner.....	1,000.00
134	William F. McGovern, Jr.....	650.00
11	M. C. McGee.....	650.00
I. O. (966)	H. H. Bonnet.....	650.00
34	W. J. Lynch.....	1,000.00
481	R. J. Burnett.....	1,000.00
9	A. C. Lynde.....	1,000.00
125	J. W. Robb.....	1,000.00
501	F. A. Reiter.....	1,000.00
214	I. J. Billings.....	1,000.00
52	F. Donnelly.....	1,000.00
I. O. (83)	S. Richardson.....	1,000.00
3	T. Smith.....	1,000.00
1077	C. R. Jones.....	1,000.00
134	E. J. Meehan.....	666.67
I. O. (1141)	L. A. Daniel.....	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	D. MacDonald.....	1,000.00
3	F. Michel.....	1,000.00
I. O. (732)	L. P. Walte.....	1,000.00
I. O. (517)	W. L. Trullinger.....	1,000.00
1393	Jesse Venable.....	1,000.00
193	Bert Fritz.....	1,000.00
1393	Ivan D. Burkhardt.....	1,000.00
386	Hehagan A. Kidd.....	1,000.00
326	Leo Frank Evans.....	1,000.00
508	Charles R. Parrish.....	1,000.00
I. O. (309)	Nicholas Thies.....	1,000.00
134	Daniel P. O'Leary.....	1,000.00
18	Rupert L. Ford.....	1,000.00
134	John G. Inholz.....	1,000.00
51	Raymond C. Robbins.....	1,000.00
684	Cecil V. Hunter.....	1,000.00
949	L. B. McLester.....	1,000.00
9	C. E. Turner.....	1,000.00
505	L. M. Horn.....	300.00
1249	R. B. Baumgarten.....	1,000.00
558	W. P. Bradley.....	1,000.00
256	R. H. Ward.....	1,000.00
361	C. H. Bender.....	300.00
777	R. Boozer.....	1,000.00
776	E. R. Lawson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (776)	Mae Levinson.....	1,000.00
3	J. Spolansky.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	W. Bowden.....	1,000.00
I. O. (278)	W. E. Garrett.....	1,000.00
776	C. P. Ryan.....	300.00
136	J. M. Foshee.....	1,000.00
569	R. Joseph.....	1,000.00
I. O. (122)	E. A. Laudeman.....	1,000.00
292	H. W. Johnson.....	1,000.00
874	C. R. Thompson.....	1,000.00
145	F. J. Clayton.....	1,000.00
780	F. B. Howard.....	1,000.00
38	R. C. Maxwell.....	1,000.00
I. O. (124)	P. W. Ritchie.....	1,000.00
378	A. G. Johnson.....	825.00
1300	L. D. Wise.....	475.00
I. O. (629)	Edgar Steeves.....	150.00
I. O. (213)	Benjamin C. Craig.....	300.00
125	Foy O. Rogers.....	150.00

\$95,641.67

BUILDING A UNION

(Continued from page 286)

We gave approximately 35,000 men to the armed services. They enjoyed uninterrupted membership during their absence. A majority have returned, more loyal to unionism than ever.

This is a thumb-nail sketch of the activities and goals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers during the last ten years. It is apparent to us, as it must be to others, that the modern union is a complex organization, with complex problems. We sometimes think complexity is more apparent in the electrical industry than in any other. A quarter of a century ago, the union adopted a slogan, "where electricity goes, there goes the union." And electricity goes everywhere. Here are some of the spheres of our operation:

Radio, manufacturing and broadcasting
Telephone and television
Electronics
Construction
Public address and sound
Air conditioning
Manufacturing
Lighting
Railroading
Marine
Private and public power
Transmission lines

To operate such a labor organization takes alertness, energy and devotion. The union stretches over a continent. It has all kinds of people, all shades of opinion, all degrees of skill in its ranks. It is usually regarded as a progressive organization—progressive, I take it, in the sense that Charles Evans Hughes meant when he said, "To be conservative, a nation must be progressive."

A former secretary of the union, Charles P. Ford, was fond of saying, "Service is the best politics." Insofar as I can see, ours is a service organization—devoted to giving members the maximum of service in every direction.

But another aspect of the modern union in an age of change is the ability to meet change in advance, and always in the highest interest of the membership.

LABOR SUPPLY ADEQUATE

(Continued from page 311)

try and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3 of New York City, providing unrestricted use of the most modern technological methods and high-speed labor-saving tools and devices to reduce building time and costs for the duration of the housing emergency. What is more, it was agreed to work two 7-hour shifts at regular time, instead of returning to the pre-war 6-hour day. The agreement affects 10,000 skilled electrical construction workers and 364 contracting companies in New York City.

Curiously enough, at the same time that we hear cries of labor shortage in the skilled building trades, we also hear warnings of impending unemployment. Those fearful of unemployment point to the March 26 order restricting non-essential building that compete with veterans' housing for materials. They say that many specialized journeymen employed almost exclusively on commercial or industrial construction, or on large public buildings work, will be unable to find sufficient employment to keep them busy. They would mention, particularly, such trades as the elevator constructors, structural iron workers, steam fitters, stone cutters, and the like.

It should be understood, that the March 26 order stands not to decrease nonresidential building below current activity, but to select the most essential nonresidential projects within the scope of our expected expansion during 1946. Substantial increases are scheduled in 1946, and in 1947 also, in the case of every major type of construction except military and naval facilities. Whereas a total of \$1.8 billion was spent for nonresidential building in 1945, it is estimated that \$2.6 billion will be spent in 1946, and \$3.3 billion in 1947. There is such a

tremendous demand for commercial, industrial, and public buildings work, however, that unrestricted activity would probably dwarf the modest rise scheduled for this year and next. Holding back on these projects will insure all the needed hands and materials for the housing emergency while keeping every journeyman on the job.

WORKERS SELF-EMPLOYED

(Continued from page 285)

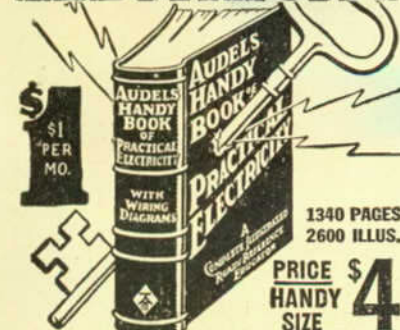
Now, theoretically, those corporations which received prime contracts were supposed to make subcontracts with small manufacturers for supplying materials, components and other parts needed to produce the end item for which they were awarded the prime contract. The Smaller War Plants Corporation survey conducted in 1943, however, shows that subcontracting was not carried on as extensively as was commonly assumed and that most of the value of the subcontracts placed by the big prime contractors went not to small firms but rather to other large concerns. This survey covered the prime and subcontracting records of 252 of the nation's largest corporations which received the great bulk of the prime contract awards.

It shows that these companies subcontracted 34 per cent of the value of their prime contracts but that three-fourths of the value of these subcontracts went to other large companies. These large company subcontractors in turn passed along 13 per cent of their subcontract business to further subcontractors who turned out to be other large companies in 56 per cent of this lower tier of subcontracts. Since large companies with more than 500 workers, according to the reports of SWPC, were receiving 78 per cent of the prime contracts, it is easy to estimate that small companies accounted for only about 30 per cent of total war production consisting of 22 per cent of the prime contracts, 7 per cent of subcontracting at the first tier of subcontracts, and one per cent of subcontracting at lower levels.

It is obvious that many small firms never obtained any subcontracts whatsoever under the distribution set-up. However, it is apparent that success in obtaining subcontracts also had its disadvantages. Many small firms lost their status as independent enterprises when they became subcontractors. Since all of their products were sold to the prime contractors they were able to eliminate their sales forces, and since they usually obtained their materials and supplies from the prime contractor, they frequently did away with their purchasing staffs. Now that the war is over these companies find themselves with neither sales forces nor purchasing staffs, both of which are requisites to survival in the competitive economy which we are entering.

Another contributing factor to the economic concentration during World War II was the manner in which prime contractors were able to control the vital resources of production. Under the war production controlled materials plans the prime contractor was responsible for the distribution of these materials to subcontractors. And this purely technical difference became an important factor when war production began to decline. As war contracts were cancelled, the prime contractors often pulled in their subcontracts and allotments of materials and

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. READ FOR PROFIT!

To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, N. Y. 10
Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

performed the work themselves in their own plants instead of subcontracting it out. This practice resulted in the closing down of many small plants during 1945 because of lack of materials and it naturally resulted in strengthening the competitive position of the large corporations who were able to reconvert and get into civilian production while keeping materials from their competitors.

The manner in which war-built production facilities are distributed will probably more than anything else determine the extent of concentration in manufacturing during the postwar years. The total manufacturing facilities in existence in 1939 had cost about 40 billion dollars to build. To this capacity there was added by June, 1945, about 26 billion dollars of new plant and equipment. Roughly two-thirds of this 26 billion dollar plant expansion was provided directly from Federal funds and the other third from private funds. The Smaller War Plants' report estimates that, of this 26 billion dollar wartime plant, about 20 billion dollars is usable for the production of peacetime products either immediately or after only minor conversion.

This brings us to the question of who controls this vast productive plant; how much of it is held by big business, and how much by smaller firms? The answer to these questions may be obtained by examining the holdings of the nation's 250 largest manufacturing corporations, 31 of which are controlled by five financial interest groups.

These 250 corporations owned, in 1939, 65 per cent of the nation's production facilities, operated during the war 79 per cent of all new privately-operated plant facilities built with Federal funds, and, in September of 1944 held 78 per cent of the active prime war supply contracts.

We find that the 250 largest corporations had 25.9 billion dollars of capital assets in 1939; have added 3.7 billion dollars in privately financed new facilities, and have operated 8.9 billion dollars of the 11.5 billion dollars of the Federally-financed facilities which are estimated to be usable for peacetime production. Thus, if these 250 industrial giants finally acquired 8.9 billion dollars of Federally-financed facilities of which they generally hold purchase options, facility holdings will come to 38.5 billion dollars, which amounts to 66.5 per cent of all total usable facilities and almost as much as the entire 39.6 billion dollars held before the war by all of the more than 75,000 manufacturing corporations then in existence. As indicated above, 31 of these 250 largest manufacturing corporations are controlled by only five interest groups, namely, Morgan-First National, Mellon, Rockefeller, Du Pont and the Cleveland group. The facilities of these 31 corporations totaled 18.2 billion dollars, or 30 per cent of the nation's usable manufacturing facilities.

According to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the 802 listed corporations in manufacturing, which are all large firms, increased their net working capital from 8.6 billion dollars in 1939 to 14.1 billion dollars as of June, 1945, a rise of 64 per cent. The SEC also estimates that the 63 largest manufacturing corporations with assets of over 100 million dollars had increased their net working capital to 8.4 billion dollars, more than that of all listed manufacturing corporations in 1939, and that by the end of 1945 they will hold nearly 10 billion dollars of highly liquid net working capital.

With this 10 billion dollars these 63 giants are in a position to increase their power in a multitude of ways. They can launch sales and advertising campaigns on a scale never before contemplated; they can expand forward by obtaining sales outlets, backward by obtaining sources of materials, and horizontally by entering into the production of a wide variety of auxiliary or different products. With this capital they could purchase all the usable Government-owned facilities at their option price, or they could purchase the assets of 71,700 smaller manufacturing corporations with assets of less than 3 million dollars each, which represent 94 per cent of the total number of manufacturing corporations in the United States.

To summarize, economic concentration will probably be higher in the postwar years than before the war as a result of: the production improvements and scientific research which big business gained during the war; the increase in the liquid funds and general financial strength of big business; the ability of big business to keep its name and trade marks before the public eye during the war; and finally, the fact that big business will probably acquire a greater share of the war-built facilities which it operated than will small business regardless of whether economic conditions are prosperous or depressed.

There seems to be little doubt that big business actually will use its war-increased strength, especially its liquid funds to improve its position and power over pre-war levels. This is strongly suggested by the sharp rise in mergers and acquisitions which has occurred since the end of World War II. The rate of mergers and acquisitions in manufacturing was higher in the fourth quarter of 1945 than at any time in the previous 15 years.

Historically, economic concentration in peacetime has tended to increase with the greatest rapidity in periods when mergers and acquisitions have occurred on a widespread scale. The activity of big business in absorbing other firms is both a means by which concentration is increased and a reflection of the expansive temperament of the big business community.

The recent increase in mergers and acquisitions closely resembles the sharp upward sweep which took place at the end of the first World War. The current movement became marked during 1943. After that time, as prospects for production of civilian goods improved and the elimination of competition and control over

markets again became important, acquisitions and mergers increased substantially.

The real significance of the present activity of big business in acquiring small firms is that the merger movement has served in the past as a useful barometer of the trend of concentration. Periods of merger activity have thrived most after wars, and in boom time, when acquisitions appear as a logical outlet for accumulations of corporate savings. The trend of mergers and acquisitions, therefore, is a symptom in peacetime of growing concentration of economic power. The fact that big business is now actively engaged in buying up small companies strongly suggests that it will follow other courses of action designed to increase its economic power.

The report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation concludes that "increases in the relative importance of big business above pre-war levels are probable, but not necessarily inevitable, and that concentration can be held to its pre-war position, or even reduced substantially below that level by a program which would include an active anti-trust program, financial aid to small business, and a surplus disposal program directed specifically to assist small business on a scale never before contemplated."

VETERANS' PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 292)

tions in your industry to know where they may receive this training. For your information, it is estimated that we have approximately 21,000 veterans in training-on-the-job in construction industry occupations under Public Law 346: 21 per cent in plumbing, 17½ per cent in electrical work, 27½ per cent in carpentry, 10 per cent in sheet metal work, 6 per cent in painting, 5 per cent in bricklaying and 4 per cent in steamfitting.

The Veterans' Administration is not and cannot be an educational or training institution. It has no schools of its own. It does not intend to have any schools of its own. It will not interfere with the educational or training system of this country. The responsibility for educating and training veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act belongs to the states—to each educational or training system within each one of the 48 states. As a matter of fact this law specifically states, "No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any state educational agency, or state apprenticeship agency, or any educational or training institution. . . ."

In addition, the Veterans' Administration is required by law to recognize all educational and training institutions including industrial establishments, which have been approved by the appropriate agency of each state as qualified and equipped to furnish education or training. Therefore, the full responsibility for the education and training of veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act was placed by the Congress, and I believe at the request of the educational and training leaders of this country, squarely upon each state. This is as it should be. Congress gave to each veteran who is eligible for and entitled to, a course of education or training, the right to elect a course of education or training at any approved educational or training institution at which he chooses to enroll whether or not located in the state in which he resides, which will accept or retain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge which such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue. The Congress gave to the Veterans' Administration only those responsibilities for making payments of subsistence allowances to veterans who apply for such allowances and for making payments of tuition and other fees to institutions. The veterans and the public must recognize, there-

fore, that a heavy responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the educational and training leaders of each state to see to it that the highest quality of training is offered and given. The Veterans' Administration is convinced that the states have gladly accepted this responsibility and that the record which they will make in this serious undertaking will equal if not surpass, the excellent reputation which they have already established.

In discharging our responsibilities under these laws, we must be mindful of those responsibilities which we owe to the disabled veteran, and that we must make a place for the disabled veteran who is in need of training to overcome the handicap caused by his service-incurred disability.

MANPOWER

(Continued from page 293)

until all these materials are actually forthcoming and then start to do something about the labor problem we are going to face a second bottleneck.

I know that there is considerable apprehension about the curtailment of non-residential building. Actually the feeling should be the other way around—that we are permitting too much non-residential construction. The real worry is not that such building will be curtailed to the point where labor and materials will not be needed, but that there will be neither materials nor labor to keep underway the construction that has already been started. An important contractor told me he thought actually the limitation order is tremendously beneficial to the heavy construction builder. I asked him what he meant and he said heavy building contractors have all had such ambitious plans for building that were they permitted to go ahead full force they would have so much construction going on that toward the middle or latter part of the year they would find costs would be prohibitive.

One of the things I have heard from time to time to solve the labor problem was to rely on outside sources for labor—shifting labor from one city where there is a surplus to another facing a shortage. This is not a practical suggestion. For one thing, if you move men from one city to another, where are they going to live?

I know that the contractor associations and the unions have been doing a great deal about recruitment of apprentices. I urge more work on this. I appreciate tremendously all that you have done and the fact that you have taken certain actions. I think much more has been done by this group than has publicly been known. People don't realize what you are doing. Obviously, it isn't sufficient yet. It takes time and I urge that you do it with the maximum speed and soundness.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wyatt's remarks, the following question was posed to him: A lumber manufacturer wants to step up production and is given premium payments to do so. Will this contractor's lumber be available to any builder or must it be channeled into residential construction only?

Mr. Wyatt replied that the Housing Agency is aware of the fact that housing cannot be built at the expense of all other construction being stopped. The original estimate for total construction for the year was \$12½ billion. This estimate has now been changed to \$14 billion to include really essential non-residential construction. It is estimated that roughly 25 per cent of existing materials will go into the building of houses, the remainder to be channeled wherever else they are needed. Although distribution of materials will operate on a more or less share-and-share-alike basis, because of the financial pull against materials supply for non-

(Continued on page 320)

+

[illegible]

B-1026 B 226900 226901	B-1027 B 25177 25200	B-1028 B 265519 265540 B 348142 348832 B 698505 698636 B 730956 730957	B-1029 B 207960 208051 B 639036 639041	B-1032 524000 979116 979558	B-1033 287151 287154 B 644603 644675 B 674992 675000	B-1035 B 250501 250582 B 799129 799500	B-1036 B 472791 472800 B 505203 505206 B 610812 610813 B 807250 807265 1037- 130028 130031 787161 787277 B-1039 786228 786232 B 831541 831750 B 830651 830659	B-1040 B 112079 112155 B 754396 754398	B-1041 B 287561 288000 B 379501 379760 B 696171 696210	B-1042 B 358587 358589 B 688569 688592 B 647302 647403 653910 B-1045 105336 B 508520 508535 B 613534 613535	B-1046 B 229361 229362 B 462071 462075 483204 483208 B 608706 608708	B-1049 39170 39187 B 44005 45750 B 570378 570405 B 48001 48058	B-1051 B 97381 97445 B 351568 351785 1053- 3792 3815 B-1054 95076 95092 782909	B-1056 B 411061 411064 B 725908 726000 B 861946 861953	B-1057 450548 B-1059 98731 98735 B 464863 464885	B-1060 B 139358 139431 B 419432 419472	B-1061 B 530375 530395 B-1062 332759 338713 B 560652 560789	B-1064 B 252837 254038 B 420457 420480	B-1065 B 393055 393087 B 839172 839179 B 663989 663998 716314 716359 B 898763 898780	B-1067 B 579867 579870 B 502351 502399 B 503214 503250 B 71201 71207	B-1070 204101 B-1072 224166 224171 956244 956250	B-1074 B 87336 87341 319276 319283 B 408912	B-1075 B 584310 584320	B-1076 B 29169 29250 B 273734 273742 B 632251 632270 B 897703 897709 B-1077 326896 326924	B-1078 B 87336 87341 319276 319283 B 408912	B-1079 B 752540 752566	B-1081 B 921162 921169 953408 954404 B-1082 352632 352634 B 336091 336095 B 745373 745375 B 755191 755250	B-1083 B 197838 198000 B 35251 35329 B 338797 338798 B-1085 529073 529096 552771 552782	B-1090 B 62625 626255 B 278935 278936 B 443405 443418	B-1094 B 18601 18115 B-1095 300531 300575 B-1098 B 446005 446223 B 520588 520592 B-1100 B 364322	B-1101 B 351466 351498 B 438903 438904 634102 634113	B-1103 B 870641 870658	B-1104 B 269932 270179 B 858267 858275 B-1105 241099 241100 583414 583423	B-1106 B 2527323 820367 B 282037 331241 B 476691 476700 B 507901 674501 B-1111 341934 341995 B 484623 484625 B-1112 B 369029 369034 B 832521 832523 B-1116 B 261870 261871 B 58027 580273 B 855091 855084 B-1117 744511 744519 B-1118 B 97306 97307 273114 273124 B 505203 505206 B 610812 610813 B 807250 807265 1037- 130028 130031 787161 787277 B-1039 786228 786232 B 831541 831750 B 830651 830659	B-1107 B 251671 251840 B 468831 468832 B 719083 719113 B-1108 B 534431 534481 B 623785 B-1109 B 442501 442520 B 517648 517650 B 632459 632463 714767 714769 B-1110 802925 802944 B-1111 B 367868 367880 B 917352 917346 B-1113 B 63583 63587 609881 609887 B-1115 501666 501676 B-1116 B 107184 107188 B 252464 252723 B-1119 B 694164 694178 B-1120 B 99178 99244 B-1121 B 57303 57465 B 111733 111750 B 837751 837755	B-1122 B 350275 350286 B-1204 152302 152339 640180 B-1205 703680 717096 717124 B-1206 220226 220227 B 725209 725210 B-1209 319635 319684 B-1210 829732 899137 899158 B-1211 148456 148486 B-1212 629024 647380 647381 695045 695086 B-1213 213301 213310 744600 B-1216 103332 103345 B-1218 145531 145568 656161 656163 B-1219 1919516 1919519 B-1222 324394 324410 B-1223 602925 602931 30897 309000 B-1224 871501 871505 B-1225 79610 79619 654354 654356 B-1226 873138 873168 B-1227 105753 105755 B 528885 709452 B 709403 930579 B-1230 58 86 B-1231 B 6
-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------------------------------------	---	---	-------------------------------------	---	---	--	---	---	-------------------------------------	---	--	---	---

L. U. B-263-B 763803-805. 284-738875. 292-306869. B-302-761761. B-304-414021-030. 308-88145, 160. B-320-B 158665. 332-236703, 746, 794, 948. 347-330665. 369-707952, 958, 981, 708032, 041, 049, 058, 068, 075, 088, 110, 127, B 414596, 104344. B-375-280132. 390-829112, 303, 401-818547. B-407-B 584245. 413-292659, 660. 414-39277, 282, 283. 415-54730, 733, 749. 429-87913. B-431-B 167454. B-440-B 386156-58. 442-583774. B-447-851485. 465-897992. 467-543061. 474-154248, 283. 476-B 221970. B-477-701707. B-478-B 206104. 479-360901, 908, 138717. 490-619775. 501-352975, 931438, 451-460. 505-308257, 304, 306, 322, 390, 398, 403, 875327. 508-865094. 511-314223.	L. U. 527-12228. 539-316788, 791, 798. B-545-B 310009, 044, 052, 113, 140, 185, 192. 546-688476. 550-705944, 270943. B-554-B 411640. B 328476. 557-675344, 373. 558-358199, 201. B-560-241119, 123, 180, 193, 270, 317, 516, 564, 587, 641, 650, 676, 677, 682, 690. 573-660232. 576-72438. 580-789554, 500. 590-887844. 592-313035. 601-333826. B-603-314009-410. B 777477-480, B 777535. 605-333072, 087, B 9773. 607-823738. 611-B 860425. 615-991337. 616-503713. B-617-706095, 144, 174, 240, 315, 420, B 238650, 704738. B-642-B 895353, 354, 643-844181. B-651-B 857676. 652-82320. B-654-B 877489. 655-710059. B-659-905859, 860, 90726, 58950-955, 59036, 083.	L. U. 660-201086, 116. 674-162976, 977, 995, 163032. B-687-107623. 716-18999, 19108, 150, 18415, 416, 617, 823267. 720-706448. B-740-263185. 751-775176. 760-98098. B-769-B 162210, 216, 760-98098. B-778-B 927849. 779-967849. 781-598404. 801-283067. B-818-B 753273. 822-866066, 138. B-835-B 524079. B-837-B 767182. B-850-B 979164, 214, 761008, 009. 852-832826, 830. 855-206703, 810776. 861-708702, 740. B-865-8576. B-866-B 694653. B-868-B 33596-600. 873-176861, 866. B-883-286672. B-886-B 470329, 330. B-889-B 512901-919, 947, 305439. B 512947. B-899-B 235151-153, 932-176918-919. 933-577578. B-949-B 555560, 562, 566, B 971570, 578. B-953-810128, 163, 164, 194, 258, 272, 299, 413, B 245035. B-978-B 386276, 363.	L. U. B-987-B 147123, 424, 518, 527, B 100000, B 146186, 221, B 264722. B-1000-B 455074, 187, B-1005-B 507632, B 339321. B-1010-B 708920, 923, 937, 944, 964. B-1016-947094. B-1028-B 348158, 183, 255, 276, 285, 372, 376, 382, 435, 443, 457, 547. 1037-787277. B-1049-B 470378. B 45599. B-1064-B 420463. B-1066-B 898765. B-1076-B 291777, 240. B-1094-B 18105. B-1112-B 369934. B-1119-B 73777-680. 1139-805032, 041-043, 857, 071, 074. 1141-231112. 1145-290527. B-1148-B 843932. B-1164-B 751587. B 732729, 866, 987. B 753199-301, 313. 314, 337, 491, 493. B 519511, 512. 567, B 519511, 520, 514, 515, 519, 526, 523, 524, 526, 527, 529, 530, 531, 533, 536-539, 541, 544, 546, 547-551, 554- 561, 616, 632, B 435610. B-1178-B 622563. B-1182-B 312091. B-1186-251675, 767.	L. U. B-1186-(Cont.). 836, B 408831, 719096, 109, 1204-152333. 1222-324395-401. 1235-121630. B-1240-B 765299, 310, 644. B-1245-B 607909, B 245402-410, 529, B 690132, 133, 167, 182, 197, B 695505, B 428261, B 84613. 659, 695, 746948, 947037, 038. B 690840, 841. 1249-235106, 107, 112-114, 116-119. B-1256-B 769809, B 884327, B 885371, 372. 1257-493077, 372. 1259-291652-054. B-1260-B 18371. B 432477, 509, 519, 530, B 317100, 194, B 316769, 879, 893, 908, 939, 945. 1286-192099. B-1298-B 149962. B-1314-B 17794. 17780. B-1322-708842, 846, 848, 850, 759247. B-1329-B 147848, B-1335-B 152099. B-1339-B 214527, 602, 606, 671, 688, 697, 737, 946, 950, B 215002, 149, B 214120, 218, 236.	L. U. B-1339-(Cont.). 321, 324, 329, 406, 452. B-1347-B 360878, 879, B-1355-B 261001. B-1383-B 344842, 847. B-1391-271244, 275. B-1393-102151, 176, B 333036, 510, B 800893, 402091- 100, 108, 110, 130, B 734107-110. B-1396-B 472705. B-1414-B 608954. B-1427-B 412915, B 805225. 1430-95157, 177. B-1435-B 133884. B-1436-B 58774, 777, 818-821. B-1439-B 410528, B 833941. B-1467-B 152985. B-1484-B 69582. B-1495-202816. B-1496-B 70211. B 870429, 430, 1501-967435, 451. B-1502-B 807822, 879. B-1506-B 75629. BLANK 82-659663-670, 676- 680, 679300. 123-347398-400, 676-845452, 503. 873-730519, 564, 566- 568, 570, 571, 883-286253, 254, B 526668. B-933-57578. B-1481-613121. 1186-719001-010.	PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID-NOT VOID B-48-B 691129, 125229. B 691358. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-NOT MISSING 1367-728141-143, 146- 148. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED B-1-B 887731-740. 120-69400, 403. 230-B 615887-899. 278-167415-418. 305-12214. B-318-B 668259-260, 394-87189. 414-39277. 428-106005. 483-767621. 530-556180. 540-172471-475. B-546-B 468041, 088466-473. B-641-706394. 643-249705. B-743-1735. B-748-B 394635, 127461-465. B-778-B 723147. 840-802977-980. 855-206703-705. 873-730519, 564, 566- 568, 570, 571, 883-286253, 254, B 526668. B-933-57578. B-1481-613121. 1186-719001-010.	L. U. 1292-873845-871. B-1339-631292. B 213995-996. B-1376-B 205271-280. B-1385-B 513712, 721-724, 726, 727. PREVIOUSLY LISTED -VOID B-25-174241, 627124, B 809770. B-31-985155, 26414. B-39-887454. B-51-584012, 276955. B-58-B 416887. B-73-245058, 485311, 312. 84-726313. 100-973091, 115, 122, 187, 216, 230, 315. 124-505315, 734992. B-180-B 782951. 211-12556. 214-579118, 139. B-224-B 575668, B 332221. B-244-B 847764. B-302-091229. 324-338269. 325-224154, 155-160, 163-167. 516-729192. 538-338105. B-569-338986. 584-806051, 652. 676-845452, 503. B-748-B 394635, 808. B-778-B 723152. 939-585875. B-982-118252, 256, 112524, 754. B-1045-B 508457. B-1285-B 740095.
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

NEMA'S PLAN

(Continued from page 288)

sonably low—standards. Not everything that a National Electrical Code or an Underwriters' Laboratory may have permitted is good enough for a reasonably careful city to permit.

Furthermore, wiring within premises accessible to other than qualified and responsible electrical persons should have insulation which does not permit the "dangerous agent", electrical current, to stray from its "appointed channels" to invade and impose unfair burdens on non-electrical objects—persons and property. The fact that a current edition of National Electrical Code may have been made to set up so low and unfair a minimum standard that compliance with it does not prevent such straying and invasion, is one reason why such compliance cannot and must not be claimed to be prima facie evidence of approved (or approvable) construction. A city should not be "persuaded" to make an erroneous statement on this matter.

At present it is not our purpose to point out instances where standards set up in National Electrical Code, or—what is more important—broken down in that code, have proved, in practice not to be reasonably high in safety nor in fairness to all concerned, and demonstrably have been brought about or continued through too much trade association control and wrong motivation, some such improper pressures being traceable through many years and likely sometime to be of interest and concern to legal

You want the JOURNAL! We want you to have the JOURNAL!

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

ZONE NO. _____

Old Address _____

ZONE NO. _____

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
ELECTRICAL WORKERS
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

investigators and to receive their warranted intimate, curative and preventive inquiries and resulting corrective and punitive orders.

Contrary to Mr. Price's and NEMA's proposals, municipal and state authorities should not have had this long continued undue "persuasion" exerted upon them by NEMA, to abase their standards and their standards-making power and duty, by slavishly adopting too low a standard which does not afford a reasonably high degree of safety but imposes hazard and unfairness on citizens who allow such a low standard to govern. Most such authorities have become alert to, and have successfully resisted most or all such pressure, called "persuasion." Some authorities right today are experiencing such improper "foreign" pressure.

For ASA to take over such an improper function exerted by NEMA in the past, whether proposed by NEMA for the purpose of bringing greater improper pressure on sovereign cities or states, or for the purpose of relieving NEMA of any liability of legal attack for performing or attempting improper and possibly illegal persuasions for a trade association to undertake, would perhaps be undesirable from ASA's standpoint as well as from the standpoint of I.B.E.W. and that of most cities which realize and rightly expect to protect their individual sovereignties on such matters.

Might it not be well to consider a possibly timely ASA proposal to associations of state and municipal officials, that they develop as soon as possible, model electrical law and ordinance clauses which would, if adopted by various states and cities, define the proper relations between the advisory low minimum National Electrical Code and the better legal electrical codes to be set up or developed by these individual authorities, including in such models an enunciation of the correct principle that in no case shall the standard of any such authority be lower, but in most cases, especially in cities, considerably higher than the standard of a given edition of National Electrical Code. Possibly there might helpfully be also a statement of ASA to the makers of National Electrical Code that that code might well be so modified as to more clearly state a recognition of the correctness of the above principle. Possibly, also, ASA will wish to recommend that the minimum standard of National Electrical Code can and should be improved so as to be nearer to the higher and better standards most cities have and desire and deserve for safety and fairness.

When electric losses to life and property by fire are increasing year by year, absolutely and in relation to all other fires—and may for

1946 exceed the \$100,000,000 mark toward which they closely approached in 1944 and even more closely in 1945—city electrical codes ought to be bettered, not emasculated, by any expedient. Any movement to suppress or discontinue the available factual records of electrical fires, as some agencies have attempted and might attempt again, will be watched for and opposed as will be any efforts to suppress the right and courage of cities to make and keep their electrical codes higher and better than a trade association controlled minimum National Electrical Code.

Will you now advise us, and thereafter keep us informed, of your attitude toward the undertaking which NEMA proposes in its April 29 letter? Thus I.B.E.W. will be able to assist you in appraising the situation and in making decisions acceptable to all the people, on all phases of the problem, should you decide that such a project is within your proper scope, and thereupon decide to undertake it, or should you decide that such a project is one more properly within the scope of organizations of states and cities to which organizations you might offer your great facilities for effective assistance.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM D. WALKER,

International Vice-President of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

MANPOWER

(Continued from page 316)

residential construction, Mr. Wyatt indicated there may be need to have more channeled into housing just in order that it will get its fair share. The whole objective is to make it possible for material to be shared equitably between both types of construction.

Veterans Housing Program Order No. 1 does not restrict small construction, repair and installation jobs on houses provided the cost does not exceed \$400. Emergencies are bound to arise, as for example breakdown of a furnace in mid-winter. Mr. Wyatt was asked if, in such an instance where installation of a new furnace may exceed the minimum permitted by the limitation order, a contractor must wait for authorization to proceed with the work. Mr. Wyatt agreed it will be necessary to develop some procedure to cover emergency cases of that type.

With regard to the minimum figure of \$400 contained in Order No. 1, Mr. Wyatt explained he was aware that some industries felt the amount was too low, while others felt it was excessive. The figure was arrived at after due deliberation and it was recognized that it would be impossible to set an amount that would be completely satisfactory to all groups.

The second speaker, Mr. H. V. Stirling, Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Veterans Administration, was introduced to the group.

Attractive Union Supplies



No. 15



No. 11



No. 8



No. 10

Price List In Large Variety

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	\$5.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75	FOR E. W. B. A.	
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50	Book, Minute	1.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75	Charters, Duplicates	.50
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50	Reinstatement Blanks	
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75	Rituals, each	.25
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50	JEWELRY	
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75	No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem Gilt Tie Clasp	1.00
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25	No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.10
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25	No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.75
Labels, Metal, per 100	3.00	Receipt Holders, Members' Leather Pocket, Folding, each	.35	No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.75
Labels, Paper, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, Members' Pocket, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, Smallest lot, 50	1.50	No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
Labels, Paper, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Per 100	3.00	No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.25
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	8.50	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40	No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.75
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal, cut of	1.00	No. 8—10 kt. Gold Diamond Shape Emblem Gold Filled Tie Slide	4.00
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Seal	5.00	No. 10*—10 kt. Gold Ring	10.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75	Seal (pocket)	7.50	No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor (10, 15, 20 and 25 years)	2.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00	Traveling cards	free	No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem; Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp	4.50
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40	No. 13—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (For Ladies)	.50
Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25			No. 14—Gold Filled War Veterans Button	1.75
Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50			No. 15*—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring	18.00
Rituals, extra, each	.25			Jewelry not sent C. O. D.	
Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75				

The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

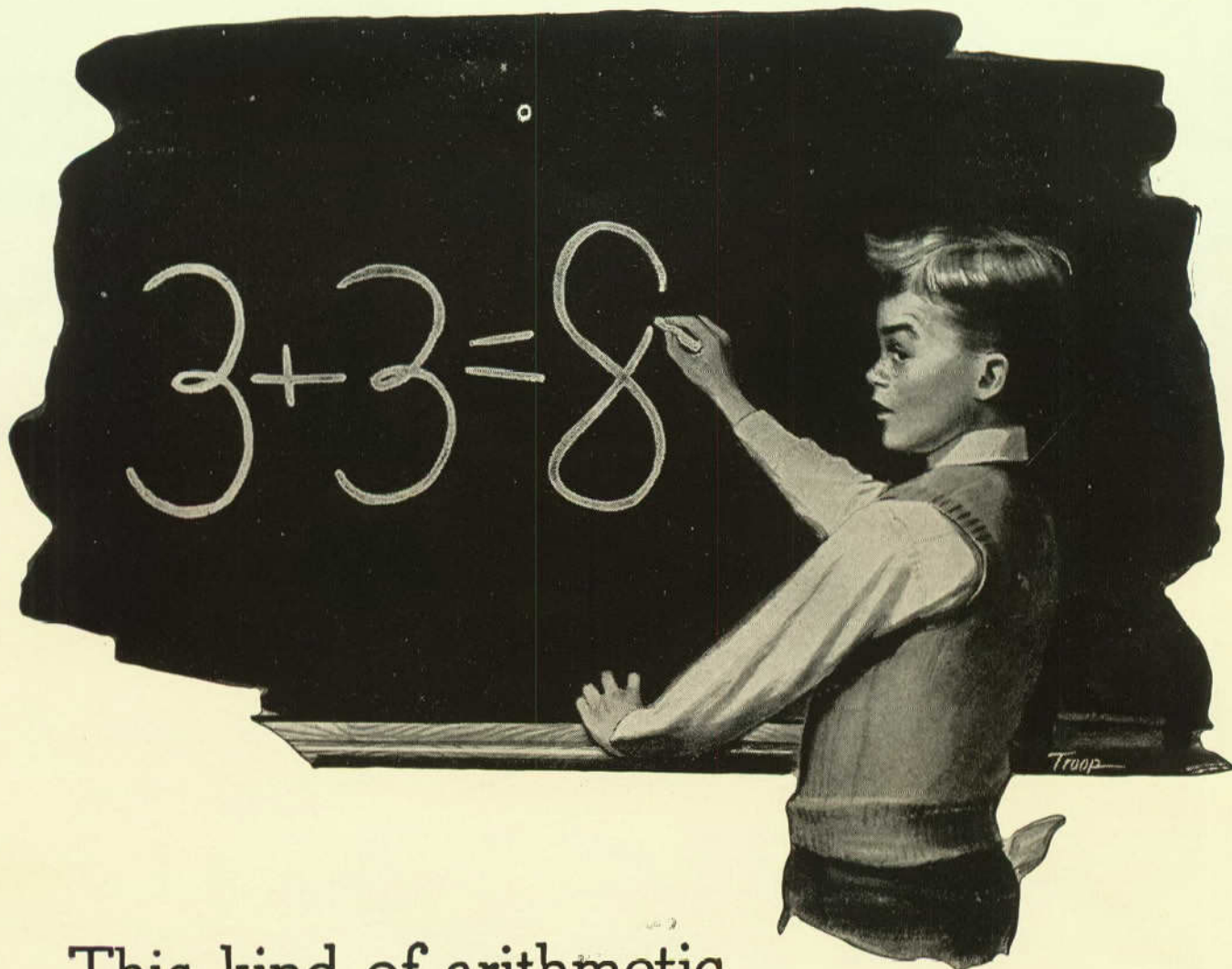
* Rings furnished only in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.



ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.



This kind of arithmetic may put Johnny through college

Here's how it works out:

**\$3 put into U. S. Savings Bonds today will
bring back \$4 in 10 years.**

Another \$3 will bring back another \$4.

So it's quite right to figure that 3 plus 3 equals
8 . . . or 30 plus 30 equals 80 . . . or 300 plus
300 equals 800!

It will . . . in U. S. Savings Bonds. And those

bonds may very well be the means of helping
you educate your children as you'd like to have
them educated.

So keep on buying Savings Bonds—available
at banks and post offices. Or the way that mil-
lions have found easiest and surest—through
Payroll Savings. Hold on to all you've bought.

You'll be mighty glad you did . . . 10 years
from now!

SAVE THE EASY WAY... BUY YOUR BONDS THROUGH PAYROLL SAVINGS

*Contributed by the Journal of Electrical
Workers and Operators in cooperation with
the magazine publishers of America as a public service*

